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VOL. IV NO. 140 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
11th	June	Caledonia	8000	....	....
16th	,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
25th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
2nd	July	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000
9th	,,	Nagoya	7000	....	....
16th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd	,,	Khiva	9000	....	....
30th	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th	Aug.	Mandala	8000	....	....
13th	,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	....
27th	,,	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
15th	June	Nankin	7000	Malwa	11000
29th	,,	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
28th	July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th	Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*17th June	Linga	Karachi direct.
27th ,,	Pundua	East & South Africa.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

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Manager.

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JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9397		26thJune
City of Paris	A & C	9000		22adJuly

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
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Marseilles	555	883	480	650
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
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London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	"	968	—	713

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Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5848	16th June	25th June
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4186	4th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5290	10th July	21st July
Tetomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,
via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru	5311	K Tashiro	30th May	14 h June
Shinkoku Maru	5386	T. Kuchild	4th June	15th June
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	10th June	17 July
Shibetoru Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.—

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Cnangchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Los Angles		Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 28.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs: 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts
Terms Moderate. 4012

ELLISSION & Co., 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. Active and faithful domestic servants can be had at moderate rates at short notice. 4120

WANTED

WANTED—Complete TEXTILE PLANT. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4318

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220. modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED Sub-Assistant Surgeons for Gwalior State Service. Starting salary Rs. 35 per month. Applications with copies of diploma and certificates to be addressed to
THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
1071 Gwalior State.

WANTED—One second-hand OIL (Kerosine) ENGINE 7 B. H. P. of good manufacture, in working order, complete with tanks pipes, etc. Apply quoting price to:—
KANAYALAL BHOLARAM,
Chalisgaon. 4326

IMPORT AGENTS WANTED for the sale of High Class Scotch Whiskies in The Presidency of Bombay, The States of Sind, Rajputana, Berar and Hyderabad. To firms who could do a large trade most liberal terms would be given. Apply with references to D. A. RHIND and Co., Limited, 37, Quality Street, Leith, Scotland.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—MOTOR BOAT DRIVERS for service in the Persian Gulf on Rs. 100 p.m. with rations. Only experienced men need apply, in person with original certificates, to the SUPERINTENDENT, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. 4321

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarton class.
Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 678

WANTED.—By a local Mill under European management.
(1) An experienced COTTON MIXING CLERK.
(2) An ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER.
Apply to Box No. 908 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4329

WANTED.—TUITIONS or ENGAGEMENT in local Schools or Colleges by an experienced Graduate, strong in English, Mathematics and Science. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 910. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4336

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for outstation. Wages rising from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 with board-lodging free. Must have good a hand and command of English. Apply to Box No. 909 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4331

WANTED.—A Second-Class HEALTH OFFICER for the Sholapur City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 300.
Candidates who have passed the M. B. B. S. Examination need only apply to the undersigned with testimonials before the 25th June 1916 The appointment is subject to approval of Government. The candidate selected by Government will be required to undergo a nine months' course in hygiene and a three months' course in epidemiology according to the syllabus approved in G. R G. D. No. 2161 of 15-3-13.
G. M. SHAH.
President,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
7th June, 1916. 4325

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE AND SIDE-CAR 7-9 H.P. Electric and Rubber Horn, Speedometer, Lamp, Pump, and Tools complete. Almost new. Cost Rs. 1,750. What offers? Owner buying a car. Apply to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1099

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 8 Gents Tan Box Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, leather quarter lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10. Comfort and durability combined. Price Rs. 6/4 per pair.
STOCK CLEARANCE.—280 pairs R 74, Ladies Tan Box Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles screwed. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 only. Sale price Rs. 2/12 per pair.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-6 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

TERRACE-ROOM.—With Bath and W. C. attached: flush and Shower. E. L. and F. Lift. Apollo Bunder. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1096

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate, Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4241

NOTICES

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ARDASEER & CO., of Karachi, Auctioneers for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the General Stores Karachi, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1916, and the following days, commencing daily at 7 a.m., a collection of Scrap Material, and Unserviceable Miscellaneous Stores, consisting of:—

Scrap Wrought Iron	2,400 Tons.
Scrap Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets	10 Cwts.
Scrap White Metal, mixed with Brass Borings	21 Cwts.
Scrap Steel Axles	140 Tons.
Scrap Steel Files	60 Cwts.
Scrap Steel Springs	50 Tons.
Scrap Steel Sleepers in pieces	450 Tons.
Scrap Steel Tubes	350 Cwts.

Also 5,000 Unserviceable Wooden Sleepers, and a collection of empty Kerosine Oil Tins, Paint Drums, Bottles, Jars, Old Tools, Furniture and other miscellaneous articles.
The conditions of sale will be notified at the time of Auction.
By order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 9th June, 1916. 4332

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration to the ancestral property and credits standing in the name of VALLABHDAS MADANJI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant. ...Deceased.
BHAGWANDAS MADANJI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
W. I. HOWARD,
The 5th day of June, 1916.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI,
4334 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 42nd Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1915, at Rs. 35 per whole Share and at Rs. 8-12-0 per quarter Share (free of income tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1916, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on 8th June, 1916, on production of share certificates.
By order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1916. 4335

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. POORANMAL GOOLJI SINGHANI has bought the undermentioned property at an AUCTION SALE held on the 3rd day of June, 1916, at the instance of Bai PIROJBAI, widow and administratrix of the estate of DADABHOY DHANJIBHAI JESAWALA, deceased. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, lease, lien, sale, gift, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the same will be completed and all claims thereafter received shall be considered as null and void.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at and on the Eastern side of Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 731 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a certain other piece of land being part and parcel of the Anjirbag Estate and the hereditaments erected thereon on the North and South by private Roads leading to and from Tardeo Road from and into the said estate Anjirbag and on the West by the said Tardeo Road which said land is part and parcel of the said Estate Anjirbag and as such is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under one or more of the following numbers that is to say Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385, and 388 New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893, and 13895 and Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206 and 207 and New Survey No. 7049. The said messuage tenement or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3688 (13) and Street No. 21AAC and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Pirojbai widow and Administratrix of the estate of Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Jassawalla deceased.
Dated this 13th day of June, 1916.
DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA, PURUSHOTTUM RAI,
4333 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
and the
BHUPENDRA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Assembly Rooms, Bharat Buildings, Lahore, at 1 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 1st July, 1916, pursuant to Section 212 of the abovenamed Act.
D. V. GANGULI,
Liquidator.
The Bhupendra Flour Mills Co., Ltd.,
4337 (in Liquidation).

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913
and the
BHUPENDRA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Assembly Rooms, Bharat Buildings, Lahore, at 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 1st July, 1916, pursuant to Section 209 of the abovenamed Act.
D. V. GANGULI,
Liquidator.
4337

WANTED.

WANTED.—TENDERS for supply of drugs, instruments, and other medical requisites. Apply for conditions to STATE SURGEON, Indore before June 30th.
GOPAUL K. TAMBI,
State Surgeon, Indore.
State Surgeon's Office,
Indore, the 6th June 1916. 4315

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Chandanwadi outside the Fort of Bombay.
On SATURDAY the 17th June, 1916 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANHI and Co., will sell by order of the concerned the undermentioned property on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement about 260 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580, New No. 2768, Old Survey No. 69 New Survey No. 8226 together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3216—3217 and Street Nos. 7-9 and 11 and (1) all which premises are situate at Chandanwadi at Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded as follows, that is, on or towards the North by the property of Gangabai, widow of Sakharam Beru; on or towards the South by Chandanwadi Street, on or towards the East by the property of Framji Muncherji Sethna and on the West by the property of Mulji Hausraj.
Private offers will be received, and considered.
The purchaser will be given a marketable title of the property. For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of plan apply to Messrs. Kanga and Savani, Attorneys for the vendor, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
GANDHI, and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th June, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture (specially made to order), by John Roberts, Wimbridge, and others, Bicycle, Platedware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Gas Stove, etc.
On FRIDAY, the 16th day of June, 1916 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, No. 16, Apollo Street (where the furniture has been removed for sale), opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat-made and French-polished English made furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge Breslauer and others, consisting of mahoganised sloping dining table for 12 persons, 12 mahoganised dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, dumb-waiter, Chesterfield drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood sideboards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engraving, free-wheel bicycle, one strong made teak and blackwood cot, wash-hand table, towel horse, crockeryware, glassware, gas stove, etc., etc.
The property of R. G. Baldock, esq., of Messrs. Baldock and Co., Ltd.
The above goods will be on view from to-morrow.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC.
AUCTION SALE OF SILK, WOOLLEN AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS OF THE SHOP KNOWN AS "GOHIL BROS." AND THE SHOP-FURNITURE.
Under instructions from the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 16th and WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1916, each day at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the shop in Hira Building at the corner of Lohar Chawl, opposite the Crawford Market Police Station, the following goods such as:—
Silk paj, china silk pieces, cotton voyell, zeyhyrs, new pattern shirt chintz pauplin, mulls, dorias, muslins, nainsooks, white shirtings, cashmeres, coatings, venetians, flannels, shirt flannels, collars, woollen rugs, muds, blankets, etc., and the shop furniture (made to order), such as showcases, cupboards, chairs, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
N.B.:—It is our special request to have a look at the above goods.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OPEN A NEW BUSINESS.
AUCTION SALE of the Cinematographic Theatre, known as the Empire Picture Palace, with its Building, Engine, Furniture, Fixtures, etc., at the Queen's Road, Delhi.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Cinema De Luxe Theatres Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), and in pursuance of the directions given to him under an order of the High Court of Bombay, made on the 25th day of February, 1916, in the matter of the said Company (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), the following theatre on the premises at Delhi:—
PARTICULARS:—The Theatre known as "The Empire Picture Palace" to be sold is built upon a piece of land leased from the Municipal Committee of Delhi, and is situate at the Queen's Road, Delhi, and the whole is to be sold as a going concern, including its building, furniture, fittings, engine and fixtures, etc., therein belonging to the said company.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator at their Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th June, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to moffussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30. **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 9-45.
BANDMANN VARIETIES! BANDMANN VARIETIES!!
NEW PROGRAMME! NEW SONGS!! NEW DANCES!!!
FROM THE LEADING LONDON THEATRES.
The Human Orchestra! **LEON ROGEE** The Human Orchestra!
The Human Orchestra! The Human Orchestra!
Re-issue of the French War Office Film
LORD KITCHENER IN PARIS
Showing the Great Soldier at the last War Conference.
LEO RENE, Light Comedian and Dancer. | WALLINGFORD TATE and a Piano | TESKA HODSON, Soubrette and Dancer.
GIPSY WOOLF AND HER LONDON GIRLS
In a Gorgeous spectacular Dancing Scena. Beautiful Dancing! Superb SCENERY!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
THE FILM THAT HAS CAUSED A SENSATION IN BOMBAY.
"THE GARDEN OF LIES"
Adaption of Justus Miles Forman's famous novel, in five parts. A Balkan Prince takes his American bride for a motor honeymoon but there is an accident and Eleanor loses her memory. News comes that the Prince's father is dead so he rushes away. The girl asks for her husband and, on medical advice, another man is substituted, as the real one is far away. The Prince returns suddenly as king, and fights the substitute, who has fallen in love with Eleanor. Conspirators trap the king and he is accidentally killed. His widow regains her memory and is left to marry the other man and win true happiness.
A one-real comic:
"MINGLING SPIRITS":
Mother-in-law, a believer in spirits, comes on a long visit to the Newlyweds. The young husband finds a man disguised as the Devil and carrying an advertisement for a play, and induces him to break into one of mother-in-law's seances. Mephistopheles chases her out of the house, bag and baggage, to the joy of the young couple.
The last Mail's
PATHE GAZETTE:
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.
IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Kirloskar Dramatic Co.
(RIPON THEATRE)
WILL STAGE
At 9 p.m on Wednesday, 14th June, 1916, the ever Popular Sangit Comedy:
SOUBHADRA.
At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 17th June, 1916, the new Pouranic Sangit Play:
SUNDOPSUND
and
At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 18th June, 1916, the New Urdu Sangit:
TAJEWAPHA.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBVERSATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 12th of June 1916.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th June 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the east Punjab; Hissar has had 0.83in. and Ambala 2.35in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately elsewhere. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is 9 deg. to 18 deg. F., in defect. Night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues generally in defect.
Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been fairly general in east Rajputana; Ajmere has had 1.88in. and Jaipur 0.25in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night in Rajputana and during the day in upper Sind.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.95in. and Indore 0.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is also below normal in Central India West.
The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.16in. of rain, Akola 0.10in. and Amraoti 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues generally in defect.
The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.80in., Mormugao 0.25in. and Karwar 1.58in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature has become nearly normal.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 0.45in. and Hyderabad 2.10in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan and moderately or heavily clouded in Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; night temperature is also below normal at Hyderabad.
General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened generally. Rainfall has increased in the east Punjab and Hyderabad but had decreased generally over the rest of the reporting area, more particularly in the Central Provinces the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan; it has been nearly general on the west of the Peninsula and in Central India West fairly general in the east Punjab, east Rajputana and Hyderabad and local in the Madras Deccan, while some showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.
Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in the Konkan and Central India West and some showers in east Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the Deccan. A few showers may occur also in the east Punjab.
P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Arabia, which left Aden on the morning of the 7th, experienced till longitude 52½ deg. E. light to gentle south-westerly wind and fine weather; till longitude 59 deg E. moderate to fresh south-westerly wind, moderate south-westerly swell and, towards end, overcast skies; till longitude 67 deg. E. fresh to strong south westerly wind and considerable following sea, with cloudy skies; till arrival yesterday afternoon fresh westerly wind, moderate south-westerly sea and swell, with cloudy or overcast skies. Winds are slightly stronger than usual in the eastern half of the Arabian Sea.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total since 1st November to date	Departure since 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ( )	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	99.6	78.7	56	...	0	—0.05
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (11th)	105.1	86.3	25	...	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100	84.3	60	...	0	—0.07
Rawalpindi	94.0	74 1	61	...	1.27	0.88
Lahore	93.7	78 0	69	...	0 56	0.36
Risar	92.6	76.8	80	0.83	0.83	...
Ambala	84.9	74 3	94	2.35	3 33	2.10
Delhi	92	382.0	49	...	0.55	0.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.7	82.3	57	0.06	0.06	—0 22
Mainpuri	99.0	81.9	66	...	0 39	0.12
Jhansi	95	078.8	77	...	3.30	2.97
Cawnpore	92	0 80.1	79	...	7.74	7 18
Allahabad	94	279.8	69	...	1.14	0 92
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.5	85 6	64	...	0	—0.02
Karachi	92	1 84.9	76	...	...	—0 11
Ajmer	91	8 75.4	69	1.88	2.65	2 43
Jaipore	96.7	76.1	89	0.25	0.78	0.56
Kotah	92.2	77.6	88	...	2.72	2.07
Mount Abu	78.8	67.0	47	0.03	1.33	0 95
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	82 3	61	...	0.40	0.11
Dwarka	89	2 82.7	77	...	0	—0 41
Veraval	96	9 82.6	90	...	0.49	0.30
Rajkot	102.1	80 0	76	...	1.95	1 63
Bhavnagar Para	104	6 83.4	82	...	0 26	0 29
Surat	92.5	82.5	70	...	1.07	1.27
Ahmedabad	94	5 83 9	65	...	0.18	0.15
Deesa	93	8 78 3	80	0.05	1.37	1 24
Neemuch	79.9	60.8	80	0.95	3.49	3.12
Indore	81.5	66.5	93	0.31	2.47	0 94
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99	9 75.5	75	...	3 58	3.14
Saugor	86.1	70.1	87	...	0.88	0 62
Hoshangabad	84.9	68.4	93	0.16	3.24	2.07
Khandaw	87.6	71.9	85	...	1.97	0.63
Akola	92.7	3 72.1	73	0.10	2 57	1 90
Amraoti	89	6 74 3	83	0.40	2.18	0.22
Nagpur	85	7 74 7	68	0.05	3.41	1 09
Chanda	91.1	77.0	77	...	2.82	1.03
Raipur	90.0	76.8	74	...	2 45	1.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88	3 80.7	77	0.03	14.49	10 05
Ratnagiri	83	4 75 3	80	0.80	25.19	14.71
Mormugao	83.9	78.7	87	0.25	21 85	11.86
Karwar	82.0	75.0	82	1.58	20.84	5.69
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.2	77.1	60	...	1.30	—0.60
Ahmednagar	88.4	71 8	70	...	3 14	0 39
Poona	88.6	74 7	68	...	2 16	0.35
Sholapur	90	8 72.9	65	...	2.80	0.46
Bijapur	87.0	72 3	65	...	3 47	1 58
Belgaum	74.3	69 2	88	0.05	2 38	—0.71
Ahmedabad	89	7 73 4	69	0.01	3 09	1 89
Nizamabad (Indur)	90	3 72 6	75	0.45	3.14	2 30
Hyderabad	90	5 70.7	84	2.10	2 45	0.70
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.5	73.3	91	1.86	29 31	8.49
Calicut	83.4	75.1	95	1.86	18.08	4.32
Cochin	83	9 75.5	91	0.92	14 08	2 84
Colombo	84.7	74 5	79	0.82	4.13	—0.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.1	80.0	86	...	4.65	2 83
Bellary	92	3 71.7	68	0.16	0.20	—0.82
Cuddapah	93.0	83.1	58	...	0.31	—0.04
Madras	109.8	84 6	51	...	0 84	0 06
Bangalore	82.9	66 8	95	0.01	0.58	—1.12
Coimbatore	85	5 71 5	86	...	1.07	—0 48
Trichinopoly	97	6 79 4	53	...	0.03	—0 64
Nagapatam	98.9	80.6	68	...	0.05	—0.41

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th June 1916, was 29.752 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .016 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 12.

Total Imports 1,000

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
June	8.17	
June-July	8.02	
July-Aug.	8.09	
Aug.-Sept.	8.02	
Sept.-Oct.	7.95	
Oct.-Nov.	7.88	
Nov.-Dec.	7.82	+3
Dec.-Jan.	7.80	
Jan.-Feb.	7.78	
Feb.Mar.	7.77	
Mar.-Apl.	7.76	
Apl.-May	7.75	
May-June	7.74	
June-July	7.74	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 10th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers 696

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 10th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct, ... 21/6

Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. 21/7½

Fine White Java C.&F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. 23/6

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. 23/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			287 Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals		222½	.. Jan.
M. G. Bengals	229	..	.. July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab		..	..
M. G. Khandesh		..	..
M.G.Wardha Hinganghat.		..	..
M. G. Nagpore		..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..	256	..	.. July 1916.
Do.	260	..	.. Sep.
Do.	261/2	..	.. Jan. 1917
G. Broach		..	..
M. G. Westerns		..	301 June-July'16
M. G. Westerns		..	313 ,,
H.G.Compta		..	333 ,,
New Ginned Dharwar		..	309 ,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	.. ..	224	..	25 Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	227	227	215	.. Ready & July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 219	209	..	Ready & July
Jalna (M.G.)	.. 245	231	..	Ready & July
Barsee (M.G.)	.. 253	..	..	25 Jan. 1917
Wadhwan (M.G.)	.. ..	216	..	Ready
Do. (M.G.)	.. ..	275	..	Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	.. 292	..	..	Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	.. 282	..	..	Ready
Akola Khan. Karanja (M.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Gomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	.. 257	240	..	Ready & July
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	.. 260	252	..	Ready & July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 268	255	..	Ready & July
Nagpore Kamptee (M.G.)	.. 268	260	..	Ready & July
Wardha Ghat (M.G.)	.. 268	260	..	Ready & July
Broach (M.G.)	.. 282	278	..	Ready
	.. 280	..	..	July
Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	288 25th April 17.
Surat (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	333 Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 244	230	..	326 June/July
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	..	316 Ready
	.. ..	..	..	308 June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	310 Ready
,, (H.G.)	.. ..	..	..	303 June/July
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	316 Ready
	.. ..	..	..	312 June/July
	.. ..	..	..	306 Ready
	.. ..	..	..	302 June/July
	.. ..	..	..	334 Ready
	.. ..	..	..	330 June/July

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th June 1916:—

Cotton	10,439 Bales.
Wheat	7,214 cwts.
Linseed	8,956 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	616 ,,
Poppyseed	1 ,,
Groundnuts	664 ,,
Castorseed	1,632 ,,
Rice	266 ,,
Myrabollams	588 ,,
Cottonseed	396 ,,
Mowraseed	14 ,,
Gram	357 ,,
Joowar	1,002 ,,
Barley	80 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3.32d. Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	150
Do. Shanghai	208
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian Do.	26-0-0
Bombay Do.	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	15-12-0
Silver Ready ex-duty	77-0-0

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to L. H. Seller, Samta, (Bengal). Dept. S41. 607.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 12.

To-day being the last day of June Settlement the Cotton Mill Share Market was closed for forward business.

A few transactions for cash were reported as under:—

Bundi Cement Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 12½.

Tata Steel Deferred shares were placed at Rs. 695.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 694.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 575.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 80¼.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95½.

4 per cent Terminable Loan stood steady at Rs. 98.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

May 1914	Rs. 22,13,22,000
May 1915	Rs. 17,19,37,000
May 1916	Rs. 14,46,97,000

KHANDESH S. AND W. MILLS CO.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The forty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, was held on Thursday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay, when Mr. Lalji Naranji, Chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The directors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1915, among other things, stated:—The result of the year's working shows a profit of Rs. 2,06,773-4-2 including the balance of Rs. 1,134-0-9 brought forward from the last year's account. Out of this sum the directors have declared an interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1915, at Rs. 25 per whole share and Rs. 6¼ per quarter share absorbing Rs. 18,750, and have written off towards depreciation of buildings, machinery and tools, Rs. 97,975-12-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 90,047-8, which the directors recommend you to utilize as under:—

To pay a further dividend at Rs. 35, per whole share and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share, Rs. 26,250; to equalization of dividend fund, Rs. 25,000; to extension of machinery and buildings fund, Rs. 24,000; to set aside for bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 8,764-2-1; to pay bonus to company's employees, Rs. 5,000; and to carry the balance to next year's account. Rs. 1,033-5-11.

During the year under report several additions were made to the existing machinery.

The report was unanimously adopted, but the resolution declaring the dividend was objected to by two shareholders, who argued that the dividend the directors had decided to declare was too low in view of the fact that the company had made a larger profit than in previous years. The chairman explained that owing to their machinery having become very old they had to put in new machinery and therefore they must make some provision on that account. The resolution was afterwards carried, the two shareholders voting against it.

The meeting next confirmed the appointment of Mr. Karsandas Thackersey Rawji as a director in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, resigned. The retiring directors, Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Karsandas Thackersey Rawji were also re-elected and Messrs. Batliboi and Batliboi and Dwarkadas L. Saraya were re-appointed auditors.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The directors of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company have declared an interim dividend of 15s. per cent. on the capital stock in respect of the half-year to September 30 last, which, with the guaranteed interest of £1 15s. per cent., makes a total distribution of £2 10s. per cent., or at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. A similar distribution was made a year ago. The Company is obtaining considerable increases in earnings, and it is not improbable that in respect of the year to March last some increase in the distribution will be made. Up to two years ago the total dividend was 6 per cent., but owing to a heavy reduction in earnings in 1914-15 the rate was lowered to a 5 per cent basis. However, the profit available largely exceeded the sum distributed; and, had the outlook been less obscure, the directors would probably have maintained the dividend at its former level. The recovery in earnings in 1915-16, and the very promising conditions in respect to the future, seem to foreshadow a more liberal distribution of profits when the final accounts are made up, and it is probable that 6 per cent will again be forthcoming. For the six months ended September the increase in earnings was Rs. 1,54,000, and for the final six months to March 31, the growth was as much as Rs. 26,92,000, making a total gain for the year of Rs. 28,46,361, or about 7 per cent. Even assuming that expenses have been much heavier, there is little doubt that the divisible surplus as between the Government and the Company will be larger than in 1914-15, and that the balance available for dividend will be more than sufficient to pay an additional 1 per cent bonus. The last transaction in the stock was done at 109½, and a dividend of 5 per cent affords a yield of £4 13s. 8d per cent. only. Were the distribution, however, raised to 6 per cent. the return to an investor at the price would be over 5½ per cent.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSFER OF DEBENTURES.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

(*Before Justice Kemp.*)

KRISHNAPRASAD MAHAVLAL MEHTA ..... Plaintiff

vs.

CHUNILAL MANEKLAL MEHTA AND OTHERS ..... Defendants.

In this matter, the plaintiff prayed for a rule nisi for receiver and injunction and interim injunction till the hearing of the rule.

Mr. B. I. Desai appeared on behalf of the the plaintiff and moved for a rule nisi and injunction.

Briefly the facts material to this suit are that the plaintiff was the holder of two Tansa debentures of the Bombay Municipality bearing Nos. A01054 and A01055 of the nominal value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. As the plaintiff was not residing in Bombay, he handed over the said two debentures to the first defendant (his maternal uncle) who resided in Bombay, to collect interest from time to time on the said debentures for and on behalf of the plaintiff.

In 1915 the first defendant absconded from Bombay and on making inquiries the plaintiff learnt for the first time that by means of forged endorsements, the first defendant had transferred one of the two debentures bearing No. A01054 to the second and third defendants and the other debenture to the fourth defendant. Although inquiries were made, the first defendant could not be found. As the deputy secretary of the Bank of Bombay Public Debt Office informed the plaintiff that unless he took steps restraining the Bank from making payment of interest, the Bank would pay interest to the person who presented the debenture bearing No. A01054 for Rs. 500. The plaintiff is afraid that the other debenture will be presented to the Bank for payment of interest in due course and therefore submitted that the defendants might be restrained by an order from the Court from presenting the said debenture for payment of interest thereon. None of the defendants 2, 3 and 4 had any right to retain any of the said two debentures or to receive interest in respect thereof and the plaintiff is entitled to recover the said debentures from them, together with such interest as may have been received by the said defendants. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed for a declaration that he was the lawful owner of the said two debentures and moved for a rule in terms of prayer F and G of the plaint; viz; that the defendants, 2, 3, and 4 may be restrained by an order and injunction from selling or mortgaging or endorsing the said debentures or any of them or dealing with the same in any way or recovering interest thereon; that if necessary a receiver be appointed to take charge of the said two debentures and to recover interest thereon pending the final disposal of this suit.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi in terms of prayers F and G of the plaint and interim injunction in terms of prayer F and injunction prohibiting defendants 2 to 4 from withdrawing from the Bank of Bombay the one debenture deposited with the Bank.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

814-15—Dastur and Co (for a pauper), Ramaya Babaya v Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola and ors. Judah and S, Part heard.

1467-15.—Surajmal & Co., Bai Nandoobai, widow, v. Luxman Bhaskar, D J Mantri, Part heard, 3-3-16.

741-15.—C P D'Cunha, Prabhaker Bhauram, v. Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri & ors, D J Mantri, Part heard, 7-12-15.
Matrimonial Cases.

237-16.—Pandia & Co., Leslie Mitchell, v. Jane Mitchell & anr.

285-16.—Payne & Co. for a pauper, Helen Priddle, v. George Alfred Priddle.
Commercial Cause.

1038-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Nihalchand Gurmukhrai, v. Gokalchand Bhagwandas & ors, Malvi H M & R.
Long Causes.

807-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Padamsey Meghji, v. Luchmondas Jamnadas, Daphtary F and D.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chitnis M & K.

1294-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dhunjishaw Merwanji Contractor, v. Peerojshaw Jamasji Patel & ors, Merwanji K & Co.

408-15.—Smetham B & Co., Laxmibai, widow, v. Krishnabai alias Yemnabai and anr, Judah and S.

1106-15.—Captain and V, Chaganlal Vithalji Trivedi, v. J Perojsha & Co., a firm, Wadia G and Co.

1338-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ltd, in Liqn, v. Krishnarao Anant Joshi, G B Pandia.

984-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham, v. Mungtooram Premraj, Malvi H M & R.

365-14.—Tyabjee D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab, v. Bai Rehmobai, widow and ors, Chitnis M and K, Mulji and Th.

1255-15.—Sabnis and G, Dubibai, widow, v. Mahadeo Dharma Patel & ors, Smetham B & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Summary Suits for Disposal (in Chambers).

412-16—Captain and V, Chimandas Fatechand a firm v Yeshwant Narayen Tipnis and ors.

536-16—Motichand and D, The Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd v Murarji Jairam Naranji.

575-16—N C Dalal, Kapurchand Bhawanji and Co v Juggonnath Dharamsey Patel.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

328-16—Shroff D and D, Messrs Jamsetji H. Billimoria and Co a firm v Radhakisson Shri Kishon Amirchand.

706-15—Payne and Co, Dharamsey Bhawanji v Jain Kalidas Harishunkar, Part heard by Heaton, 2-5-16.

1418-15—Jeh S M and H, Jagannath Kakasing v Desraj Nathoomal and ors, against 3rd and 4th defendants.

8-16—Craigie B and C, Bapuji Sorabji Patel v Purshottamdas Tribhuwandas Movi.

15-16—Bhai K and G, The Pioneer Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v Waman Baji Kulkarni and ors.

23-16—Dubash and Co, Hunsraj Khushalji and Co a firm v Franklin Herculus Athaide.

83-16—Motichand and D, Messrs Amulakh Khubchand and Co a firm v Chandulal Mokambhai and ors.

198-16—Daph F and D, John Frederick Bradbury and ors v Nusserwanji Maneckji Marchall.

252-16—Little and Co, Merwanji Maneckji Bharucha v William Kerr Waddell.

262-16—Mulji and Tha, Gonalji Kalianji Delvadekar v Manecklal Sakurlal Shambhulal and ors.

272-16—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Ragindra Somnarayan a firm v Madhavlal Manilal Mehta.

275-16—N C Dalal, Yeshwant Ramnath and anr v Krishnarao Raghunath Rane and ors.

288-16—Bhai K and G, Dhirajlal Umedram v The Gunmukha Spg and Wvg Co Ltd.

289-16—Payne and Co, Mahomedalli Lookmanji v Jamabai widow and ors, Rustomji and Gin.

336-16—Amin and Desai Ghelabhai Amarchand and ors v Hajarimal Sarvia: a firm.

347-16—Madh K and Ch, Lakhmidas Mavji v Harjiwan Motichand.

357-16—Merwanji K and Co, Leoofally Noorbhoy and anr v Ramjanally Rajabally, Kanga and Seyani.

410-16—Motichand and D, Dharamchand Anandji and Co a firm v Jamnadas Girdhar, In person.

419-16—Bhai K and G, The Pioneer Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v Gangadhar Govind Desai, Nanu H and Co.

431-16—Motichand and D, Dadalaji Essack v Purshottamdas Kalidas and ors, Edg G W and Co, Melta D and L.

468-16—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Karam Chand Mohotra.

490-16—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Frederick William Sober.

492-16—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Ramprashad.

516-16—Jam R and D, Mulji Haridas v Cursondas Nathu.

524-16—Madh K and Ch, Messrs Devji Koverji and Co a firm v Dossabhai Jivaji, Ard H D and Co.

543-16—Mulji and Tha, Purshottamdas Killachand and anr v Kamalabai, Patell and Eze.

555-16—D J Mantri, Ramchandra Laxman Jayakar and anr v Wasudeo Krishnarao Kothare.

556-16—Mehta D and L, Dadabhoy Pestonji Pundole v Maneckji and Co a firm.

585-16—Ragh N and Co, Ramappa Malkappa Koravi a firm v Mitha Abdul Latiff Oosman a firm, Little and Co.

587-16—Rustomji and Gin, Gulab Illahibux and anr v Manji Kessowji, Bhai K and Gir.

For Dismissal under Rule 103.

417-16—Payne and Co, Rundas Cursondas a firm v Jethanan Nathuram a firm, Edg G W and Co.

Undefended New Long Causes.

6-16—Vachha and Co, Messrs Daluram Mangalchand a firm v Sahebsing Manibhai and ors.

19-16—Vachha and Co, Keshowji Jadowji and Co a firm v Gorebai widow and ors.

40-16—N C Dalal, Dharamsey Purshotam and anr v Bai Samrat widow.

50-16—Tyabji D and Co, Chellaji Shankerji a firm v Moolchand Hazarimal and ors.

187-16—Surajmal and Co, Ramji Gopalji v Shivji Hirji and anr.

243-16—In person (a pauper) Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir v Sonabai widow.

302-16—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bawa Gopaldas Guru Bhagwandas and ors.

324-16—Madh K and Ch, Vanmali Shamji v Vasil N Lang and ors.

415-16—Captain and V, Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein v Pauling and Co, Limited.

421-16—Edg G W and Co, The Swan Mills Ltd and anr v Dwarkadas Naranji and anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1154-14—Wadia G and Co, Pirojbai Pestonji Powalla and ors v Cooverbai Dorabji Powalla and ors, Payne and Co, Part heard.

177-15.—Payne and Co., Jetha Dewji & Co., a firm, v. Kishandas Ramchandra, a firm, Motichand and D.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm, v. Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madhowji K & Ch, Mirza M and M

155-11.—Kanga & S, Pandharinath Madonji, v. Rajaram Tukaram and anr, Mans H M & Co.

553-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co., Ld., in Liquidation, Bhaishanker K & G.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors. Jehangir M & Sonaji.

1312-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

187-15—Jehangir G and B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi v Hassanali Tyaballi and anr, Payne and Co.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors, Madh K & Co., Edg G W & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.
For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No 31-15—In person, Purshotamdas Madhowji v Javerchand Narranji and ors, Manecklal and Co.

Suit No 304-11—7-16—In person, Raja Bhagiradi Krishna Govinda Rajavalu Sudershan v Jivraj Vahalchand a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

Suit No. 683-11—8-16—In person, Raja Bhagiradi Krishna Govinda Rajavalu Sudershan v Jivraj Vahalchand a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

10-16—In person, Korba Errayya Sayanna v Korba Sayanna Errayya and ors.

11-16—In person, Thanmal Dhulji v Asarchand Hajarimal, Vachha and Co.

12-16—In person, Manockbai widow v Ramabai widow and anr.

RE-OPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW JUDGE.

The Bombay High Court reopened on Monday morning after the long summer vacation. The Hon. Sir Dinsha Davar has been obliged to go on three months' leave owing to his recent severe illness. Mr. Kemp, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, has been appointed to act in his place. On the Appellate Side the Chief Justice with Mr. Justice Heaton presided in the First Court, while Mr. Justice Batchelor with Mr. Justice Shah presided in the Second Court.

On the Original Side Mr. Justice Beaman presided in one Court; while in the other Court Mr. Justice Kemp presided.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 11th June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 0 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ...	29.517 Inc.
Temperature of Air	85.0 Deg
Wet-bulb Thermometer	20.1 ,,
Dew Point	78.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.813 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.3 ,,
Minimum ..... do	76.6 ,,
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	246 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06 inches.
Total fall during month	14.49 ,,
Do. do. year	14.60 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th	0.00 ,,

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF FLOUR & RICE BY A COOK

SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Acharekar charged Husain Mahomed Karamalli, a Mahomedan cook, employed at the Marine Lines War Hospital, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of flour and rice, valued at Rs. 3. It appeared from the evidence that one Hyder Shah was observed walking out of the hospital with some flour and rice. On being questioned he admitted having received the goods from the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

CART DRIVERS FINED.

Before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. F. D. Panday (Chairman) and Mr. A. R. King, Sergeant Smythe charged a number of bullock cart drivers with employing animals unfit for use. The accused were convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 5. There were two charges against one of the drivers, who was twice arrested, as he persisted in employing unfit animals after his first arrest.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The depression in Deltaic Bengal has developed and produced heavier rain in Burma and North-east India. It will probably move in a north-westerly direction. Elsewhere the monsoon has in general weakened.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Deccan; local in Assam, west of the United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, Mysore and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Akyab and Maymyo, three inches; Victoria Point and Diamond Island, one; Yamethin and Cherrapunji, one and a half; Sibsagar, three; Cox's Bazar, six; Barisal and Saugar Island, three; Chittagong, Calcutta and Cuttack, two; Jessore, one; Sambalpur, five; Balasore, one and a half; Chaibassa and Mussooree, three; Dehra Dun, four; Chakrata, one; Hissar, three-quarters; Ambala and Ajmer, two; Neemuch and Sutna, one; Pendra and Karwar, one and a half; Hyderabad Deccan and Mangalore, two; Mercara and Calicut, one and a half; Cochin and Trivandrum, one; and Waltair, one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces with a decrease on the Arakan Coast and Upper Burma.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 12th June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 12th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.03	14.49	0.00	0.32
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.04	12.35	0.00	0.17
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.04	12.07	0.00	0.20
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.12	12.39	0.00	0.28

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.		Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mo.	12	m 8 22	25 8	Mo.	12	m 1 31	17 4
Tues.	13	m 9 20	26 10	Tues.	13	m 2 23	16 4
Wed.	14	m 10 14	28 0	Wed.	14	m 3 12	15 4
Thur	15	m 11 5	29 1	Thur	15	m 4 1	14 6
Fri.	16	m 11 54	29 11	Fri.	16	m 4 50	13 1
Sat.	17	0 41a	30 3	Sat.	17	m 5 39	13 6
Sun.	18	m 0 29	27 5	Sun.	18	m 6 28	14 7
		1 26a	30 3			7 29a	17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 12 (Monday)	6h. 2m. a.m.	7h. 16m. p.m.
,, 13 (Tuesday)	6h. 2m. a.m.	7h. 16m. p.m.
,, 14 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m. a.m.	7h. 17m. p.m.
,, 15 (Thursday)	6h. 1m. a.m.	7h. 17m. p.m.
,, 16 (Friday)	6h. 1m. a.m.	7h. 17m. p.m.
,, 17 (Saturday)	6h. 1m. a.m.	7h. 17m. p.m.
,, 18 (Sunday)	6h. 2m. a.m.	7h. 18m. p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—
First quarter June 9, 5h. 29m. a.m.: Full Moon June 16, 5h. 11-7m. a.m.: Last quarter June 22, 6h. 6-3m p.m.: New Moon June 30, 4h. 13-2m. p.m.

The Secretary, All India Hindu Sabha, writes to inform the public that the head office of the Sabha has been opened at Hardwar in the bungalow of Babu Jotis Swarup near Bhim Goda. The public-spirited owner of the bungalow has placed a portion of it at the disposal of the Sabha free of rent.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 12th of Jeth Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 11th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 6th of Deh, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: First Quarter, 9th June.
Sunrise, 6 h. 1 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 16 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Memorial Service in memory of the late Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Arratoon Apear will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day instead of on Monday as previously notified correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.

B. A. Examination Results, 12-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 15.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-46 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

KATRAK.—Dinbai, widow of Mr. Manekji Hormasji Katrak, age 62, Ghogha Mohalla, June 11.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—Viva Italia ..... Drescher
Overture.—La Couronne D'or ..... Herman
Valse.—Tesoro Mio ..... Becucci
Selection.—A Country Girl ..... Monckton
Rustic Morocan.—Le Long des Haies Chapuis
Melodies from.—Gaiety Echoes ..... Caryll
Polka Song.—La Petit Tonkinoise ..... Scotto

P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

HOMWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant, arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. yesterday.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Malwa with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, passed Suez at 2 p.m. on Sunday the 11th instant.

The R. M. S. Malwa which left London on the 26th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 2nd instant, arrived at Port Said on Saturday, the 10th instant.

MAILS FOR BUSRA.

Mails for Mahomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 1.0 p.m. to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

All restrictions regarding the acceptance of private telegrams addressed to the Shensi province of China have now been removed.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

The Annual General Meeting of this Institution will be held at the Albert Hall on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (B.P.T.).

MOTOR CAR COLLISION.

At the foot of the Wodehouse Road, on Sunday morning, two motor cars, one belonging to Dr Judah and driven by Sayed Mohiddin and another to Mr. Knox and driven by Keshav Prabhu, collided. Nobody was injured, only the mudguards of both being broken.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

For the first time in the year no attack or death from plague occurred in the city on Sunday. There were three attacks and three deaths from small-pox and three attacks and one death from cholera. The total mortality from all causes, was 62, as compared with 43 of the corresponding day of 1915, and 70 of 1914. The total number of rats caught during the 24 hours was 1,994, of which 35 were found to be plague-stricken.

RAILWAY WATERMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Dr. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, on the body of a waterman, aged 22, named Mahomed Alla Meherban. The deceased was engaged in washing the railway carriages, and while he was crossing the line, he was caught between the buffers of two wagons and was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

A sixty-year old compositor in the Government Central Press, named B. V. Pereira, living in Ripon Road, was knocked down on the Hornby Road near the Floral Fountain on Sunday evening by a motor car. It would appear that while Pereira was waiting for a tram car he was knocked down by a passing motor car and the horse of a victoria which followed it trod him on the chest. The Police sepoy who was on duty there could not see the accident as the tram car intervened between him and the motor car, and he did not see either the motor car or the victoria. Pereira was taken to the G. T. Hospital, and he was allowed to go home after being treated.

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25	24 2
30	27 4
35	31 5
40	36 11
45	43 14

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 13, 1916.

INDIANS AND THE HIGH COURT.

For the first time in the history of the Bombay High Court, we imagine, the Cause List for the opening day of the new term appeared without the name of the judge who would preside in one of the courts on the Original side. As is generally known, Sir Dinshah Davar is too ill to attend to his duties and has taken three months' leave. No announcement of the appointment to the acting vacancy had been made up till yesterday morning, and the first public intimation that it had been filled was the appearance on the Bench of Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. Even now there has been no official announcement of Mr. Kemp's appointment. The appointment is of an unusual character and is open to criticism on various public grounds, and there does not appear to be any valid reason for Government having delayed in making public an announcement on the subject, or, at least, perhaps, we should say, in making up their minds. The public are after all entitled to some consideration in these matters and it is most unusual not to accord it. They ought not to be kept in the dark as to an appointment of this character until the twelfth hour. The procedure of Government, on this occasion, has been most unusual and we trust that it will remain an exception.

The appointment, as we have said, is open to criticism on more than one ground, but we wish to deal chiefly with one in particular. As regards Mr. Kemp personally, there is nothing much to be said. We are told that he has made a good Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, though the obscurity in which that institution works does not offer the public much opportunity of a close acquaintance with the merits of its judges. In all probability Mr. Kemp will be found equal to the larger responsibilities of his new sphere, though we are doubtful as to the desirability of using the petty courts as a recruiting ground for the High Court, a practice that is generally avoided in England and should be avoided, as far as possible, in India. Our chief ground of objection to the appointment is that it is an infringement of the desirable practice, and, indeed, the principle, laid down by Government itself, of extending, wherever possible, the employment of Indians in the offices of the State. And it is more than an infringement, because it robs the Indian community of one of the only two judgeships of the High Court that it has hitherto possessed. It may be pointed out that the Bombay Government have always been very conservative in their application of the principle mentioned. In Calcutta and Madras the proportion of Indian judges of the High Court has always been very much higher than in Bombay, where since 1895, however, there have always been two Indian judges out of seven. This can hardly be regarded as an excessive proportion and in the view of many, having regard to the eligibility of a large number of Indian lawyers, it is even very inadequate. But now on a vacancy arising even one of these is given to a European. The most important thing, of course, is that the best qualified available man should be selected for the appointment, and, if it were a case of one pre-eminently superior to his *confréres* having been given this appointment we should certainly have had nothing to say. But no one could pretend that such is the case. One could point to quite a number of Indian lawyers, at least as well qualified in every respect as Mr. Kemp. To quote only one instance, there is Mr. D. N. Bahurdurji, who the Government thought capable enough to act as Advocate-General for six months. If he was considered qualified for the post of Advocate-General, Government should have had no hesitation in inviting him to act as a judge. If then there is no difficulty in finding an Indian to succeed Mr. Justice Davar, why go out of the way to appoint another and thus deprive the Indian community of one of the two judgeships hitherto existing? The Government ought to keep faith with the Indian public in these matters. It has been laid down over and over again that Indians should be employed in the higher offices of the State wherever opportunity occurs. Only the other day Lord Islington was prating of this. And it is a principle of course to which not only has Government given its adhesion and adopted as its first line of policy, but to which every fair-minded Englishman must subscribe. But what is to be said when we find that this principle is departed from, not merely in failing to take advantage of a new opportunity but actually by refusing to appoint an Indian to succeed an Indian, though there is no sort of doubt as to the availability of not only one but several Indians? The Government of Bombay, it seems to us, takes upon itself a very grave responsibility in thus defying the policy that has been so largely advertised of late, and is undoubtedly the policy which His Majesty's Government, the Government of India and the British Parliament would desire to see followed. But what is most deplorable is the failure to realise what an unfortunate impression this failure to keep faith with the Indian public,—for that is what it amounts to,—must create in the country.

THE ABUSE OF SECTION 107.

The other day we referred to the strong condemnation of police methods of torture by Mr. Justice Walsh of the Allahabad High Court. A recent judgment by the same judge throws a lurid light on one of the ugliest aspects of criminal administration in this country. The judgment was given in an appeal case in which one Mathura Sahu of Basti had been bound over to keep the peace by the Joint Magistrate whose order was confirmed by the District Magistrate of Basti. Disputes and litigation were stated to be going on between the applicant and one Badri Prasad Singh concerning certain lands. And the magistrate seems to have thought that feeling ran high enough to justify Mathura Sahu being bound over. When the case came up before Mr. Justice Walsh in appeal, he set aside the order, and passed serious strictures on the action of the subordinate courts,—strictures which deserve to be widely-known in order that the existing system of criminal administration which renders such action possible should undergo a radical reform. That there had been a series of disputes and litigation and that feeling ran very high between the parties his lordship held to be proved. The question, however, was, whether that condition of things justified a magistrate in interfering under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on the mere gratuitous assumption that, on the one hand, the person against whom a complaint was made was likely to break out into physical disorder, or that, on the other hand, inasmuch as the law had provided a section and remedy, it was his business to find a victim. There are few sections of the Criminal Procedure Code which are more often abused in this country than section 107, under which this action was taken in this case. And the reason is not far to seek. Under a system in which the head of the Police in the district is not only armed with judicial powers, but controls the judicial administration of the district, it is not surprising that one or the other of the two delusions mentioned by Justice Walsh should prompt magistrates to use or rather abuse the power that the section allows them. The result of this unwarranted interference is often, not merely that respectable persons are subjected to public ignominy wholly undeserved but that normal, peaceful and ordinarily human disputes are turned into veritable disturbances of the public peace by the flame of the passions thus aroused. The magistrates in these cases, therefore, become not the upholders of public peace but its breakers. The High Courts under their revisional and appelate powers have in the past sometimes checked the vagaries of magistrates. But all such cases do not come before the High Courts, and when they do, the mischief they have already done is often irremediable. For the sake of the purity and reform of the judicial administration of the country, the value of the strictures passed by Justice Walsh on the magistrates concerned cannot be over-emphasised. Mr. Justice Walsh impressed upon these magistrates that it is no business of theirs to act like spiritual fathers "whose duty it is to keep the flock in control and in the absence of anything better to find a scape-goat," that while it is undoubtedly a mistake for magistrates "to wait until the horse has got out of the stable before they close the door," it is equally a mistake "to bar the door when there is not the slightest ground for believing that the horse is leaving the stable where he is accustomed to rest and feed." That is commonsense and it is a misfortune of the country that so long as the pernicious system of the combination of judicial and executive functions exist, the need for such expressions must daily arise. The real remedy, therefore, is that the system should be done away with immediately. Meanwhile, however, nothing but good can come out of such frank, outspoken criticism from the Bench and it is be hoped that the reforming spirit of Mr. Justice Walsh, will spread to other occupants of the Bench.

Notes of the Day

The Italian Political Crisis.

The Italian political crisis does not seem a matter which need cause any alarm among Italy's friends. It appears on the contrary to be the sort of political crisis which is likely to produce a good effect and to put Italy into a stronger position for the prosecution of the war, for the first demand of the malcontents is that the war should be prosecuted with greater energy, and for closer co-operation between the Government and the country. The Italian people have, in fact, just reached the stage that both Great Britain and France passed through in their turn at earlier periods,—the stage at which it is felt that a truly national ministry is essential for the prosecution of a great war, in order that the Government may be one fully representative of every party and fully possessing in every respect the confidence of the people. Reuter's remark that the critics of Signor Salandra's ministry paid a tribute to the work of the cabinet "in declaring war" reads rather quaintly. It does not appear a very difficult thing to declare war. But Signor Salandra and his government certainly had to work against very dangerous and subtle forces in bringing the nation to the point when it was felt that war was absolutely essential for the preservation of national interests and the national honour. What is the chief thing, now however, is that all the speakers in the Chamber were unanimous that the war must be conducted most energetically. Italy is quite sound.

Germany's Food Difficulty.

In a speech at the Berlin Municipal Council, which seems to have created a profound impression, Herr Wurm, one of the Socialist members, drew a picture of the chaos reigning in the German capital in the food supply. He declared:—

To the lack of potatoes which recently occupied our attention has now been added the lack of fats, butter, and meat. All sections of the population suffer equally under these difficulties. One need only recall to mind the assemblies in front of provision shops and the disturbances which occur in this connection. This waiting for hours in front of the shops in order to obtain some food almost by begging is a scandal of the very worst kind. And yet nothing happens to remedy the evil. We must from this place tell the citizens clearly and loudly how matters stand, since the ridiculous fear of the effect in foreign countries is in the last resort nothing but a convenient means of protection against inconvenient criticism. The foreign press knows more about the conditions in Berlin than ourselves, thanks to the duty of silence imposed upon us. The much-praised organisation turns out more and more to be merely an organisation for the protection of certain farming classes against the towns. Things have become so chaotic that already we hear the cry after a military dictatorship.

In the Interests of the Rate of Exchange.

After quoting a number of figures showing how badly the cattle and other provision contractors have discharged their obligations towards the municipality, Herr Wurm added the following interesting fact:—

It is deplorable that even such imports from abroad as would be possible are now forbidden. Thus it would have been possible recently to import to Berlin from a neutral country without any risk 65,000 cwt. of suet at 1.25 mark (1s. 3d.) a pound, but the Government forbade the transaction in the interests of our rate of exchange. On the other hand, it recommended the other day, to the amazement of everybody, the exportation of asparagus, also in the interests of our rate of exchange.

In the course of the subsequent discussion one of the aldermen admitted that he and his family had not tasted meat for a fortnight.

Germany's Labour Problems.

There are labour difficulties in Great Britain. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that British troubles of this kind are small beside those which Germany has to meet. The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" quotes the notice recently issued by the Prussian War Office which declares:

From now onward the paramount principle must be this: All men "fit for the field" who are still working on industrial establishments to be replaced at once by other labour. No applications for the retention of men liable to service; engage only men who are not so liable. If every effort to find such men should fail,—and if the work be both urgent and of importance for the conduct of the war,—then don't apply for men "fit for the field," but for such as are liable only for garrison or non-combatant service. This is necessary and a patriotic duty if we are to be victorious.

Orders of this kind should enable us to estimate how much truth there is likely to be in the panic statements that Germany even now is laying up vast quantities of manufactured goods to be "dumped" upon the markets of the Allies as soon as the war is ended.

The Jam and the Pill.

The hint which Mr. Lloyd George gave in proposing the health of Mr. Hughes in a speech delivered in mail week,—a speech showing the legitimate pride of one successful Welshman in the career of another who has risen to a great place in the Empire,—will not, it may be hoped, be lost upon those who have acclaimed the policy for which Mr. Hughes has stood in the speeches which he has made in England and to one of which we have already referred. "Some of the things," said Mr. Lloyd George, "which Mr. Hughes has done, I dare not talk about in a mixed political assembly. They will horrify every Tory, and three-quarters of the Radicals, present. I will say nothing about land taxes, but I can assure you that in comparison my own poor efforts have been the milk of kindness". Mr. Hughes stands for tariff, but he stands for a great many things, and it is certain that he would be the last man to give Tariff Reformers the jam of high duties without being quite sure that they were also prepared to swallow the pill which he regards as the essential part of the treatment.

Cruelty to Bullocks.

The sufferings of the beasts of burden seem to be engaging in a greater degree than usual the attention of the police. We referred recently to the prosecution of a number of cart-drivers who were fined for employing unfit animals. The owners of the animals, who are morally the more responsible persons, have generally escaped being brought to book. Cases which came up before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates the other day in which both owners and drivers were prosecuted, showed that the authorities have begun to take the right view of their responsibilities as protectors of this long-suffering and unrepresented class of beings. Fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 were imposed on the drivers who are poor men but fines of the same amount cannot be expected to have any appreciable effect on the owners. Even the fine of Rs. 30 which one of the owners was ordered to pay seems trifling when it is remembered that, as the evidence showed, all the animals were either very lean or had sore necks and were yoked in heavily loaded carts. The fact that as many as thirty bullocks were sent for treatment to the hospital is enough to indicate the extent of the cruelty that is being daily practised.

The Jews in Palestine.

The progress of the campaign against Turkey seems to have aroused speculations in many minds regarding the future of Palestine. Meanwhile the enterprising group of writers responsible for the "Zionist" are doing good work in throwing light for British readers on the conditions prevailing in that part of the Turkish Empire,—before the war,—conditions, which, it is gratifying to note, were far from discouraging. In their two latest pamphlets the writers, Mr. Leon Simon and Mr. Israel Sief, deal respectively with Hebrew education in Palestine and Jewish colonisation and enterprise. One of the most interesting achievements of Jewish idealism has been the building up of a system of national education for Jews in Palestine,—which provides an education thoroughly modern and up-to-date in scope and method, but at the same time national in spirit and atmosphere. Mr. Simon's pamphlet describes the successful efforts to make Hebrew once more an every-day medium of instruction and the current language of the younger generation. The Hebrew Secondary School at Jaffa, for instance, founded in 1907, numbered 700 students in 1914, and its leaving certificate has been accepted by a number of European universities as equivalent to that of a European secondary school. If the war had not come the project of a Jewish University at Jerusalem would by now in all probability be under weigh.

(Continued from column 6.)

the qualifying limits and by relaxing the rigidity of disqualifying classes in the present Act. Under these circumstances, it would not be too much to expect the initiation of a more generous line of action in respect of the proportion of elected to nominated members.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

RECENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT REVIEWED.

We publish below the first of a series of articles reviewing the question of the broadening and liberalising of the constitution of Local Boards in reference to the Report of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the matter.

The Government of India issued a Resolution on Local Self-Government on 2nd April 1915, in which they surveyed its history and progress and also pointed out the lines along which development was practicable in the future. They expressed their satisfaction therein with the advance made so far, though they believed there was ample scope for further expansion and improvement. In the resolution they confined their observations mainly to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. With a view to giving effect to the resolution the Government of Bombay appointed a joint committee of officials and non-officials to "consider and report on the extension of Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency." The Government of Bombay observed that municipal administration in this Presidency was in consonance with the principles laid down by the Decentralisation Commission but the administrative system of local boards fell far short of the standard set up by them. They called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the development of local self-government in the Presidency in the case of local boards had been disappointingly slow. The annual reports of the local boards bear ample testimony to lack of interest and absence of active co-operation on the part of the public. In the opinion of the Bombay Government it was due to the fact that no definite steps had been taken by way of investing these bodies with real powers and thus creating in them a true sense of responsibility. They thought, the time had therefore arrived for making a more definite and progressive move in the matter by releasing them as far as possible from the "leading strings of official control." It was in this broad spirit that the appointment of the Committee was conceived. The report of the Committee is published for general information. There are minutes of dissent by Mr. Seddon and by all the non-official members except R. B. Artal. The most exhaustive and valuable minute of dissent is from the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

The Bombay Government has issued no resolution, but it is more in the nature of an *ad interim* pronouncement that a detailed review of the report, which they have reserved for future occasions. The resolution further says the Government has under contemplation the amending of the Local Boards Act. Under these circumstances, a thorough discussion of the whole question from the public point of view is eminently desirable and with that object in view a detailed criticism of the recommendations of the Committee is herein attempted.

The Committee considers the whole question under three major heads: (1) Constitution, (2) Finance, (3) Functions.

CONSTITUTION.

In respect of this question four distinct points have to be considered:

(a) What should be the proportion of elected members on the boards?

(b) Whether communal representation should be allowed or not?

(c) Who should be the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of District and Taluka Boards?

(d) What should be the degree of outside control?

(a) Proportion of elected members.

In every District Board and in almost every Local Board half of the members, exclusive of the President, is elected and of the nominated portion a little over a half is ordinarily non-official. Thus with the nominated President the elected element is always in a minority. The general trend of the evidence given before the Committee seems to be that as the conditions of different districts vary enormously a stereotyped application of one uniform principle will not be possible nor will it be advisable. The Committee are of opinion that nomination is, under modern conditions indispensable, as it is necessary to have on the boards representatives of special sections or special interests. They, therefore, recommend that at least two-thirds of the whole should be elected and the rest nominated. The number of nominated officials should not exceed one-sixth of the whole. The Government of Bombay have accepted these recommendations and have invited opinions from Divisional Commissioners regarding the formation of District Boards within their jurisdiction. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has rightly brought to the notice of Government the fact that even as early as 1882 Lord Ripon's Government emphasised the necessity of having a large preponderance of non-official members and declared that "in no case ought the official members to be more than one-third of the whole." The late Mr. Badrudin Tyabjee pressed for the proportion of three-fourths to one-fourth on District Boards. The late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in his evidence before the Decentralisation Commission expressed his opinion that District Boards should be three-fourths elected and Taluka Boards wholly elected. Surely after thirty years of practical training the time has now arrived for adopting a more liberal policy and fixing the proportion at three-fourths and one-fourth, the latter to be kept up to enable the Government to give opportunities to those who cannot be represented. Again, there seems to be no reason, as the Hon. Mr. Patel suggests, why there should be special representation for title holders, Inamdars and Magistrates, when they can conveniently come in under property or educational qualification. The Committee, has, besides, recommended the extension of franchise by bringing down

(Continued in column 5.)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRESH RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

THIRD BATTLE OF YPRES.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING.

A MILLION LOST BY GERMANS AT VERDUN.

The Russian offensive in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukhovina continues, attended by fresh successes. The Russians have captured Dubno and a bloody battle is proceeding below Lutzk.

The Russians have torn two huge rents in the Austrian front. The largest rent is the northern which has a front of 40 miles with the centre at Lutzk. The southern rupture extends from Buczacz to the junction of the Strypa and the Dniester, a distance of 13 miles.

The Russians, have captured further 35,100 troops.

A French semi-official statement says that the French are waiting calmly till the enemy is irremediably exhausted before making a decisive counter-attack.

An intense artillery struggle is proceeding north of Verdun on both sides of the Meuse. All German attacks have failed.

On the Ypres salient, the enemy have been repeating to a smaller degree their Verdun tactics. The Germans concentrated a huge number of new guns, including naval guns, and a terrific bombardment broke out on June 2nd with startling abruptness. The engagement looks as if it may develop into a third battle of Ypres.

The Austrians' recent efforts on the Italian front were concentrated on a brief stretch of the front south-west of Asiago. Dense masses, totalling about a division, were repeatedly hurled to the attack, but were repulsed with heavy losses. From Adige to Brenta Italian offensive is developing.

In the Italian Chamber, after a speech by Signor Salandra explaining the military position, a vote of confidence in the Government was rejected by 197 votes to 158. The general opinion is that the vote does not indicate a change in the spirit and the conduct of the war, but a more representative Ministry is wanted.

The French have occupied the island of Thasos opposite Cavalla.

French aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Fort Rupel and other Bulgarian positions.

A trawler which has returned from Cuxhaven heard that six large German warships, including the 20,000 ton battleship *Ostfriesland* and 17 destroyers, are missing.

FIERCE BATTLE IN PROGRESS BELOW LUTZK.

FRESH HEAVY CAPTURES BY RUSSIANS.

FIGHTING BELOW LUTZK.

BLOODY BATTLE PROCEEDING.

RUSSIANS' ENORMOUS SUCCESSES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 12.

A communiqué says:—The Russian offensive in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukhovina continues, attended by fresh successes. The enemy are suffering enormous losses. The Russians have captured Dubno.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of booty taken. The Russians in one sector alone captured twenty searchlights, two supply-trains, forty-seven machine-guns and trains with vast quantities of concrete, coal and ammunition.

The Germans attempted to assist the Austrians below Lutzk, but were repulsed leaving two thousand prisoners.

General Lechitsky's operations on June 11th were effected in the face of a violent flanking curtain of fire and the explosion of whole sets of mines.

Reports from other points tell the same story. In some parts the enemy made desperate counter-attacks to retrieve the situation and at one point forced the Russians across the Styr, but the movement was promptly stifled. A bloody battle is proceeding below Lutzk.

TWO HUGE RENTS.

SUPERIORITY OF RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 12.

The full extent of the Russian victory is becoming even more evident.

The Russians have torn two huge rents in the Austrian front. The Austrians are making desperate efforts to repair these. They are scraping troops and guns from the Trentino and Isonzo fronts and are even withdrawing men from Albania.

The largest rent is the northern which has a front of forty miles with the centre at Lutzk.

The southern rupture extends roughly from Buczacz to the junction of the Strypa and the Dniester, a distance of 13 miles.

All accounts agree as to the superiority of the Russian artillery which reduced enemy trenches to a mass of powdered concrete, burst sandbags and other debris mingled with mutilated corpses and fragments of flesh.

The Russian advance artillery preparation was followed up by waves of fresh young infantry trained to a concert pitch. They swept like an avalanche through the remnants of entanglements and across hidden pits filled with deadly spikes, overwhelming the Austrians who were dazed and surrendered in battalions.

The Russians' losses were heavy but masses of steel and blood did not falter. They rushed on to the second and third lines. Then the Cossacks swooped down and demoralised the Austrians, completing the work of the infantry.

PRECIPITATE CAPTURE OF LUTZK.

ARCHDUKE FREDERICK'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 12.

It transpires that the Russian capture of Lutzk was so precipitate that Archduke Frederick had a narrow escape of capture.

He lunched there and the Russians arrived shortly afterwards. The Austrians had no time to destroy the stations or bridges.

The inhabitants received the Russian troops with wild enthusiasm, kissing their hands and rifles.

FURTHER CAPTURES BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 11.

Yesterday the Russians captured further 35,100 troops, one general, 409 officers, 30 guns and enormous booty.

General Lechitsky alone, operating in the direction of Czernowitz, took 18,000 men, causing the enemy to flee in a complete *debacle*.

Official and Personal.

It is understood the Viceroy will hold an informal investiture on the 30th June at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, when some of the recipients of recent honours will be decorated. His Excellency will, it is expected, open the new Dufferin Buildings at Ripon Hospital, Simla, on the 29th June.

Mr. W. W. Phillips has been appointed an Additional Judge of the Madras High Court, vice Mr. Justice Bakewell proceeding on six months' leave.

VERDUN SITUATION.

FRENCH WAITING CALMLY.

TO STRIKE AT THE RIGHT MOMENT

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 10.

A semi-official statement says:—"We are waiting calmly till the enemy is irremediably exhausted before making a decisive counter-attack.

GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN

NOW ESTIMATED AT A MILLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 12.

The daily semi-official review states that the German losses at Verdun have now reached nearly a million.

VERDUN MORE RESTFUL.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 12.

Last night's communiqué stated that there had been no infantry action north of Verdun in the course of the day. French artillery activity replied to Germans bombarding the district south of Thiaument Farm and west of Fort Vaux.

The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front, except in Champagne, where there was a furious artillery duel.

MINING ACTIVITY IN ARGONNE

FAILURE OF GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 11.

This afternoon's communiqué reports unusual mining activity in Argonne, where the Germans exploded two camouflets, creating a single crater eighty yards in diameter. The French occupied three sides of it.

An intense artillery struggle is proceeding north of Verdun on both sides of the Meuse. All German attacks have failed.

Hand to hand fighting in the Forest of Apremont resulted in our driving the Germans out of the advanced position which they had entered.

The Germans have been active in the Vosges where they penetrated our front trenches. They were, however, driven out.

M. BRIAND AND PARTY RETURN TO FRANCE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Mr. Briand and party have returned to France.

GREECE DENIES COMPLICITY WITH BULGARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 11.

Greece has denied the suggestion of complicity with the Bulgarians.

RESTRICTION OF GREEK COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, June 10.

It is explained that the Allies', measures in regard to Greek trade do not constitute a blockade but restriction of commerce. The coasting trade and fishing will still be carried on.

FRENCH OCCUPY ISLAND OF THASOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 11.

The French have occupied the Island of Thasos opposite Cavalla.

FORT RUPEL BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, June 10.

French aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Fort Rupel and other Bulgarian positions.

The Bulgarians are deserting daily.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR TIENTSIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, June 10.

A battalion of infantry is going to Tientsin. It is officially stated that the measure is due to the desire of foreigners for increased protection.

THIRD YPRES BATTLE DEVELOPING.

A SUDDEN AND STARTLING BOMBARDMENT.

EPIC HEROISM OF CANADIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 11.

Reuter's representative at British Headquarters says that in the great attack on the Ypres salient the enemy have been repeating to a smaller degree their Verdun tactics.

He describes the epic heroism of the Canadians. He states that there is conclusive evidence that the Germans concentrated a huge number of new guns, including naval guns.

The attack on June 2nd was preceded by such calm that Generals Mercer and Williams started inspecting the front-line trenches. The bombardment broke out with startling abruptness. General Mercer was last seen dazed by shell-shock and General Williams was wounded in the face. The bombardment lasted five hours.

The range was then raised and the infantry charged what could no longer be called trenches. The Canadians in spite of overwhelming odds resisted magnificently; some sprang over the parapets and attacked the Germans in their onrush with the bayonet.

A handful eventually fell back to a small wood, which after a terrific bombardment the Germans sought to penetrate. But the Canadians, withholding their fire till the enemy were at point-blank range, shattered all attacks.

The deeds of supreme valour performed that day would fill a volume. The engagement looks as if it may develop into a Third Battle of Ypres.

GENERAL HAIG'S REPORT.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

General Haig to-night reports that the Ypres salient continues to be the centre of activity. The enemy heavily bombarded the southern portion near Hill Sixty and also the town of Ypres and trenches north of the Menin road.

There have been no infantry actions beyond an unsuccessful German attempt to rush one of our blocking posts. Elsewhere there has been mining activity.

Aerial operations have been hampered by thunderstorms but a Fokker was brought down.

GERMAN LOSSES OFF JUTLAND.

A TRAWLER'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

YMUIDEN, June 11.

A trawler which has returned from Cuxhaven heard that six large German warships, including the 20,000 ton battleship Ostfriesland and seventeen destroyers, are missing.

VICTIM OF THE JUTLAND BATTLE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

Among the officers drowned in the Indefatigable in the recent naval battle was the only son of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Tudball of Allahabad.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

CONFERENCE OF NATIONALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

A private conference of Nationalists was held in Dublin yesterday, presided over by Mr. Redmond. It is understood that it agreed to a scheme of Home Rule excluding six of the Ulster counties, but it is believed that the action of the party will depend on the result of the conference of Ulster Nationalists this week.

SHOOTING OF SKEFFINGTON.

OFFICER RESPONSIBLE DECLARED INSANE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

An officer named Bowen-Colthurst has been found guilty of shooting Sheehy Sheffington and two others during the outbreak in Dublin, but has been declared insane.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

MORE REPRESENTATIVE MINISTRY WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 11.

The Chamber discussed votes on account. After a speech by Signor Salandra, explaining the military position in the Trentino, the Chamber rejected the motion of a vote of confidence in the Government by 197 votes to 158.

Speakers criticised the Government's policy and urged the necessity for greater energy and co-operation between the Government and the country in the Chamber. They also demanded a statement on the military situation. They paid a tribute to the work of the Cabinet in declaring war, but advocated the formation of a Ministry representing all parties.

The general impression is that the vote does not indicate a change in the spirit and conduct of the war. All the speakers were unanimous that the war must be conducted most energetically.

A Cabinet meeting after the vote discussed resignation, which may be announced on Monday. The King is returning to Rome immediately.

AUSTRIAN REPULSE ON ASIGO FRONT.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 11.

The communiqué says:—Yesterday the enemy's efforts were concentrated on a brief stretch of the front south-west of Asiago.

After an intense bombardment dense masses, totalling about a division, were repeatedly hurled to the attack. They were repulsed with heavy losses and we took a hundred prisoners.

From Adige to Brenta our offensive is developing. We progressed in Vallarsa. Elsewhere in the last few days we have taken 566 prisoners.

NOMINATIONS FOR U. S. VICE-PRESIDENCY.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, June 11.

The Republicans have nominated Mr. Fairbanks and the Progressives Mr. John Parker of Louisiana for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Roosevelt has telegraphed suggesting that his refusal of the nomination can be regarded as definite, if the Committee of Convention is satisfied that the election of Judge Hughes would be in the interest of the country. Otherwise Mr. Roosevelt is prepared to confer with the Committee as to further course of action.

Mr. Roosevelt refused to be photographed by journalists at Oyster Bay, saying that he was now out of politics.

TEACHING THE TURKS FOOTBALL.

AN UNAUTHORISED CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

"Eye-Witness" in a letter from Mesopotamia dated May 13th writes:—

A doctor just returned from Kut tells me that British soldiers taken at an earlier stage in the campaign are teaching the Turks to play football. While he was evacuating the wounded, a Turkish officer asked him if he would not take off the German officers too and rid the Turks of them.

One of the naval ratings on board a British steamer which went up to take off the wounded recognised an acquaintance ashore in the person of a German petty officer, late of the Goeben. The man had been a waiter in England and spoke English well. The skipper of the British ship observing this unauthorised conference and fearing trouble called the Englishman back. "All right, sir," he said "I was just askin' him when they was comin out of the Kiel canal."

DEATH OF REV. R. W. THOMPSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

The death is announced of the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw Thompson.

GENERAL SMUTS' ADVANCE.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

BISMARCKBURG CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

General Smuts reports Hannington's column advancing along the railway occupied the important station of Mombo, dislodging the enemy force. A machine-gun was captured.

Hoskin's column captured Mkalamo, fourteen miles south-west of Mombo, driving a considerable force southward. Our casualties were slight.

Vandenventer engaged the Germans eastward of Kondoa Irangi.

Brigadier-General Horsley reports that Colonel Rodgers attacked the enemy in the Poroto Mountains, capturing a field-gun, rifles and ammunition. Colonel Murray has occupied Bismarckburg.

SCANDINAVIAN VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

The Swedish steamer Enemy has been sunk by a mine in the Baltic. One of the crew was killed and four drowntd.

The Norwegian steamer Dure has been sunk. Fifteen were saved.

LONDON, June 12.

The Norwegian steamer Orkedal has been sunk and the Norwegian steamer Prosper III. mined. Thirty on board the Prosper III. were drowned. Four escaped in a boat, but three of them died before it was picked up several days later.

The Swedish steamer Para has been torpedoed and the Swedish schooner Heidi mined. The crews were saved.

A German submarine without giving warning shelled and sank the Norwegian steamer Rimina in the Mediterranean. Five of her crew were killed while taking to boats. The rest have been picked up.

LATE LORD KITCHENER.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Political Department states:—

The Governor in Council hereby announces that a Memorial Service in memory of the late Right Honourable Field Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., R.E., will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th June 1916.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court, the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, and all Officers of the Naval, Military and other Public Services, present in Bombay, are invited to attend.

Morning Dress will be worn by Civil Officers and Service Dress by Military Officers.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT POONA.

The Governor in Council hereby announces that a Memorial Service in memory of the late Right Honourable Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., R.E., will be held in St. Mary's Church, Poona, at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 13th June 1916. His Excellency the Governor and the Members of the Governor's Council will attend the Service, and the attendance of all Officers in the Public Service in Poona is invited.

Morning Dress will be worn by Civil Officers and Service Dress by Military Officers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 12.

There will be a memorial service for the late Lord Kitchener in the Cathedral on Tuesday evening. The Punjab Volunteer Rifles will attend the service.

RANGOON, June 12.

A memorial service was held last evening at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Rangoon, for the late Lord Kitchener.

A memorial church parade for British troops is fixed for to-morrow at noon.

The date for the State service has not been fixed as yet, but it will most probably be on Wednesday at 8 a.m.

MADRAS, June 12.

Numerous telegrams have been received by the Governor from all parts of the Presidency expressing sympathy on the death of Lord Kitchener.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 12.

A public meeting of the citizens of Belgaum was held to-day in the Shivanand Theatre to express the people's sense of sorrow at the death of Lord Kitchener under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner, and the meeting passed a resolution embodying the people's sense of sorrow at the sad event which the meeting considered as a national calamity.

Of the six accused sentenced to death in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, five have been hanged. The sentence of the remaining one has been commuted to that of penal servitude for life.

A division of the War League has been formed at Hyderabad with the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri as President.

INDIA CONSOLIDATION ACT.

SCOPE OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

THE CONTROVERSIAL CLAUSES.

A copy of the Government of India (Amendment) Bill, as introduced in the House of Lords, has been received by the Government of India and is now published. The Bill is supplementary to the Consolidation Act of last year (5 and 6 George V Ch. 61) and its main object is to make certain minor amendments, which were considered to lie beyond the scope of consideration. The most important provisions of the Bill are Clause 2 (d), Clause 3 and Clause 4 (2 a). The remaining provisions merely confirm existing constitutional practice, or propose minor amendments needed for administrative conveniences, or clear away enactments which have fallen into disuetude. The following explanatory remarks are offered regarding the main clauses:—

Clause 1 (6 a) and (3).—The object of this clause is to validate regulations made under the India Councils Act, 1909, Section 6, to provide for the decision of disputes as to elections to Legislative Councils.

Clause 1 (6 b) and (3.)—The clause is designed to clear up any doubt as to the eligibility of a ruler, or subject, of any State in India to be nominated as a member of a Legislative Council.

Clause 2 (1), (3 a) and (4).—The Government of India Act, 1870, Section 1, empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to make regulations for territories to which that section has been applied by the Secretary of State in Council. A large number of regulations have been so made and they commonly confer jurisdiction and impose functions on courts, which do not sit in these territories, and on administrative authorities who do not ordinarily reside therein. Doubt having been expressed whether a regulation apply beyond the territory for which it is made, the clause is intended to declare that it can so apply and to validate any regulations already made of this description.

Clause 2 (2) and 3.—Section 24 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, provided that no law or regulation made by the Governor-General-in-Council, subject to the power of disallowances by the Crown as hereinbefore provided "shall be deemed invalid by reason only that it affected the prerogative of the Crown." There is no similar provision as to laws made by local legislatures but the latter have frequently passed laws affecting the Royal prerogative, e.g., by creating corporations, or imposing taxes and it is sought to remove any doubts as to the validity of such laws.

CIVIL SUITS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Clause 2 (2) (d) and 3—Section 41 of Act 4 of 1898 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council declares that no Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to determine (a) any matter which under that Act is to be determined by a revenue officer or (b) any claim to any right over land as against the Government. It has been decided by the Privy Council in Secretary of State for India in Council, 5 Moment (1912) 40, I.A., 48, that Clause (b) of that section is *ultra vires* as contravening the Government of India Act, 1858, Section 65 which provided that there shall be the same remedies for the subject against the Secretary of State in Council as there would have been against the East India Company. It follows that Clause (a) of the Act of 1898, in so far it operates to bar suits in the civil courts against the Government, is also *ultra vires*. The several legislatures in British India constituted under the India Councils Act, 1861, have long acted upon the assumption that the Government of India Act, 1858, Section 65, refers only to the nature of the remedies possessed by the public against the Secretary of State in Council, and does not fix the extent of those remedies, and they have accordingly enacted various provisions directly bearing the right to sue him in the civil courts in particular cases, or classes of cases, and various provisions conferring jurisdiction on the revenue authorities in specified matters to the exclusion of the civil courts, one of the results of the latter class of provisions being to bar suits in the civil courts against the Government in those matters. The effect of the decision of the Privy Council is that all, or many, provisions which bar suits in the civil courts against the Government are void and that similar provisions cannot be enacted in the future. It is essential that these legislatures should have power and be declared to have always had power to enact provisions of this kind in suitable cases and it is proposed to amend the law accordingly. The question whether such a provision is suitable in a particular case is one for consideration on the merits of that case. The section of the Burma Act above referred to is the only case in which it is suggested that the power has been unduly exercised, and the Government of India are willing to reconsider this case in the light of recent criticisms.

SUBJECT OF INDIAN STATES.

Clause 3.—The clause will enable the Governor-General-in-Council to declare that (a) the ruler, or subjects, of any State in India, (b) the subjects of any State adjacent to India, or (c) members of any independent race on tribe in territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible subject to notified conditions or restrictions for appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed. In the case of ruling princes or chiefs any appointment or office that may be offered will necessarily be appropriate to, and compatible with, the dignity and position of the ruling chiefs concerned, and no such office will be conferred upon any ruling prince, or chief, unless in accordance with his express wishes.

Clause 4.—Apart from one amendment which is consequential to Clause 3 the clause declares that the admission to the Indian Civil Service of British subjects, who, or whose parents, were not born within his Majesty's dominions shall be subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of State may prescribe by regulation. Section 32 of the Government of India Act, 1858, authorised the admission to examination as candidates for appointment to the Civil Service of India, of all persons being natural born subjects of his Majesty and of such age and qualification as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State in Council. The effect of that section, when read with Section 3 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, is that naturalised persons are eligible for appointment to the Civil Service of India. That effect does not appear to have been intended by the framers of the Act of 1858 and it is inexpedient that admission to the Civil Service of India should be less restricted than appointment to other important branches of the public service. For instance, a person is not ordinarily eligible for appointment to the Admiralty, the War Office or the Colonial Office, unless he is a British subject and the son of a father also a British subject, or for appointment to the Foreign Office unless he is a natural born British subject and born within the United Kingdom, or in one of the self-governing Dominions, of parents also born within these territories.

COUNCIL MEMBERS AND TRADE.

Clause 5.—By various enactments passed in the time of the East India Company, servants of the Government in India are prohibited from engaging in trade. It is proposed to allow members of the Executive Councils, who at the time of their appointment were concerned in trade or business, to retain their rights, subject to restrictions. The tenure of the office mentioned is ordinarily limited to five years, and the amendment will facilitate the acceptance of office by Indian gentlemen of the commercial classes, who cannot usually be expected to renounce all practical interest in their business affairs as a condition for holding office for so short a period.

Clause 6.—The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, empowers the Governor-General of India in Council to make rules and order for determining the courts and authorities by whom, and for regulating the manner in which, any jurisdiction auxiliary or incidental to or consequential, on the jurisdiction exercised under the order is to be exercised in British India. Doubts have been expressed whether that provision is ultra vires on the ground that his Majesty's powers under Section 9 of the Act cannot be delegated. The provision has been freely used and considerable administrative inconvenience would result if it were held by the courts to be invalid. It is accordingly proposed to validate it with retrospective effect.

Clause 7.—This clause adopts to India stock the provisions of Section 17 of the Finance Act, 1911, relating to the transfer of British Government stock by deed, and Section 71 of the National Debt Act 1870, exempting dividend warrants from stamp duty. It also exempts from stamp duty registry certificates relating to India stock, that is to say certificates showing that stock has been registered as transferable by deed. The clause is expected to lead to increased dealings in India stock.

Clause 8 (3).—This provides that nothing in the Act shall effect any right acquired before the commencement of the Act under any judgment or order of a court of competent jurisdiction. A safeguard which is noticeable in connection with Clause 2 (2) (d), Clause 9, sub-clauses (3) and (4) are based on section 8 (2), (3) of the Army (Annual) Act, 1885, (48 and 49 Vict.-Ch. 8) and require that all future copies of the Government of India Act, 1915, printed by his Majesty's printers be printed with the amendments made for the time being shown in loco. There would thus always be an official edition of that Act as it stands at the moment, printed in the same way as the official annual editions of the Army Act.

A NEW LIQUOR SHOP AT BHOIWADY

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The existing country liquor shop at Suparibaug Road opposite the Jacob Sassoon Mill has been ordered to be removed somewhere else. The licensee has thought of removing it to Bheiwady in the midst of a poor labouring quarter. The drink problem intimately affecting the daily life of people, who have neither demanded nor approved it, is thrust upon them by the notes of the Licensee's friends, unconcerned to investigate its details or scope, but cherishing the vision of some design of their own.

The present shop is not allowed to continue its existence as it is situated opposite a factory, and the workmen would have a natural inducement for the drink. Thus would it stand to reason that the same people will have nothing to do with a liquor shop, when it is in their very midst, where they can have an easy access after their hard day's toil.

It is a fact noteworthy that Their Majesties and Their Excellencies have prohibited the use of alcohol from their Royal palaces and households respectively. In these strenuous days of hard struggle people should be given a chance of practising strict economy by suspending the licence at least till after the war is over. The loss of income to Government can be gained in some other form.—Yours, etc.

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel, 9th June, 1916.

STIMULATE YOUR INTELLECTS!

MR. AZAD'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Moslem Students' Union, Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, delivered a lecture on Sunday on "What is a student?".

In the absence of Mr. B. G. Horniman at the beginning of the meeting Mr. Goolamali Moolji was voted to the chair.

The lecturer said that the first thing that he wanted to impress on the minds of those present was the distinction between a student and a school-boy. He said that having never been a student in the academic sense, he felt himself most qualified to speak on the subject. The former, that is the student, was something more than a school-boy. He had passed through one stage and entered another stage. To give a scientific example, a school-boy was like the young of animals who were still in the copying stage. The life of a student consisted of something considerably more than mere copying. He divided man's life into four periods. The earliest was what he called the "Instinctive Imitation" period. This lasted from birth till about 7 years of age. The second period might be called the "Intelligent Imitation" period; which lasted from 7 to 18. The succeeding period from 18 to 25 might be called the "Analytic" period. The last stage that followed was the "Reflective" period. There was a concurrent sub-period from about 14 to 18 or 19 which might be designated as the "Imaginative" period. This period induced the young student to read fairy tales and romances. The period that he was concerned with, was the period between 18 and 25, that is the "Analytic" period. That period was one in which the student did the most vigorous thinking that his mind was capable of. It might be called the period of intellectual blossoming. From 18 to 25 was the time when a human being had in him the quintessence of emotional power and intellectual vigour.

DISCIPLINED AGGRESSIVENESS.

If he was asked which was the quality that distinguished a student from the rest of his fellow-beings he would answer in one word "aggressiveness". That was the one characteristic that distinguished a student from all other classes in the community. This aggressiveness was a mere physical necessity. The student's life was then physically at its highest and it was a result of sheer physical healthfulness that the student was aggressive. This aggressiveness, combined with intellectual vigour and emotional ardour, formed the substratum for the superstructure of his life to come. The aggressiveness of the real student was not the aggressiveness of a Tommy or a religious fanatic or a commercial traveller. It was an aggressiveness that was disciplined, regulated and well-controlled. Latterly he heard much of discipline, and found that it was used as a convenient bogey to keep the student in a state of intellectual inertia. By discipline was meant not what the pedagogue styled as such,—having professionally to afford fictitious definitions as much as a lawyer, for his own purpose. But discipline in its real sense was that tendency in man which gave him a feeling of self-confidence, making him capable of defending himself against anything or anybody, and investing him with appropriate strength, words and action. Unfortunately the tendency that prevailed in this country was the opposite of what was to be desired. Instead of the invigorating thing that it was, discipline was being turned into an enervating process. With disciplined aggressiveness the student would be as respectful as any chela in the ancient Gurukuls was to his professors. What the student always respected was intelligence, and so long as there was intelligence or real mental superiority in his professors, the professors need be afraid of nothing. Had he been a professor, the more he was intellectually attacked, the more delighted he would be with his pupils. It was only the sham, make-believe superiority of the pedagogue which clung to that time-honored bogey, an abstract discipline.

INTELLECTUAL ALERTNESS.

Armed with this disciplined aggressiveness the next most important characteristic of the student was intellectual alertness. He believed that all the most vigorous thinking of a man's life was done at this time. In fact a human being collected his intellectual pabulum during those few years and it was his ability to digest it that marked his success or failure in life. It was the characteristic of the analytic period that the mind did the most poignant thinking then. It was not afraid of idol or established customs. It was *par excellence* the period of iconoclastic reasoning. There was not much constructive thinking during that time, but the material of the old edifices which the mind had destroyed was always there to be made use of when reconstructing. Some of the greatest deeds in history had been achieved by men between the ages of 18 and 25. Anyone that understood what was meant by progress would welcome that intellectual vigour which ran riot with accepted beliefs, for in it was the germ of future intellectual greatness. It was essential that during this time the student should read books of a stimulating and critical nature. Unhappily the Indian, who by temperament was a philosopher, was given to reading the classics during this time. The classics undoubtedly formed the foundation of much that was valuable in human life, but that was not the time for the student to go to the foundation. He should, during those years, read books of the stimulating, inquisitive and critical order. The reading of classics was likely to produce a staid and orthodox type of intellectuality. It was necessary that the intellect should be fired and whatever gave intellectual stability was undesirable. Water, not fire, was stable.

The third and the supremely important characteristic of the student was intellectual honesty. The student, at any rate the true type, recked nothing of domestic displeasures or social ostracism. It was the essence of life that the student should express himself freely. It was the duty of every man who wanted the progress of mankind to do nothing to curb that spirit of intellectual fearlessness. The lecturer believed that any freedom allowed to the student in the matter of the expression of his opinions, would accrue in a gain to society.

In conclusion the lecturer said that these three characteristics were the distinctive features of the student's life and broadly speaking they corresponded with wellknown laws of biological growth. Physical healthfulness produced disciplined aggressiveness; emotional ardour was responsible for honesty, and mental vigour was the cause of intellectual activity. "Be aggressive," Mr. Azad said, "intellectually, active and honest."

Mr. Horniman who had come late to the meeting, was invited by the President to address a few words. He said that he only heard the latter part of Mr. Azad's lecture but he certainly endorsed his plea for intellectual freedom. He would not like to see the intellectual life of any people chained down or made to run in grooves. He believed that the fullest play ought to be given to the intellectual powers.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer brought the proceedings to a close.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The following names of British officers appear in the 114th casualty list of Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

2nd-Lieut. F. J. Cathart, A. F. A.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2nd-Lieut. F. Lipp, Scottish Rifles.

KARACHI, June 9.

Sec.-Lieut. A. G. Borrows, of the Cheshire regiment, died at the Civil Hospital, Karachi, from wounds received on active service.

SIMLA, June 11.

The name of the following officer appears in the 116th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2nd-Lieut. A. C. Burrows, Cheshires.

COLLEEN'S LOVE STORY.

FREE TRIP FROM IRELAND TO MARRY SOLDIER.

In rich musical brogue Annie Jameson, aged twenty-two, of Rathnew, County Wicklow, Ireland, gave the Willesden magistrate her version of how it came about that she was charged with travelling from Ireland to London without paying her fare.

She explained that her soldier lover was coming home from the front that day and was going to marry her at his home in Kent. "Me father's a Catholic and me boy he's a Protestant and, shure, sor, me father objected to the marriage, now. So I ran away, I did."

This explanation touched the magistrate, for after reading letters which showed that the young couple had been engaged for over two years he discharged the girl and asked the missionary to arrange for her to be sent down to her soldier lover's home.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

At the share market to-day there was no change in the position and very little trade was reported in any direction, no sections of the market presenting any feature of special interest.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Kuardi 15/6, 15/10; Royal 1/8; Satpukuria and Asansol 16/8; Teetulmuri 12/8.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 170; Clive (ord) 116, 117; Empire (ord) 34/6 to 34/14, 34/8; Fort Gloster (ord) 462; Howrah (ord) 225; Kamarhatty (ord) 332, 333; Kanknarrah (ord) 453, 457; Northbrook (ord) 30; Standard (ord) 295.

Tea:—East Indian 109.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 294; Bank of Bengal 1,700; Bonded Warehouse 881/8, 884; Calcutta Tramways 99, sd.; Fort Williams Flour 20/8, 20/12.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 80/2 to 80/6 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/10 to Rs. 80/12.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

UNION C.C.V. BHATIA MITRA MANDAL C.C

This match was played between the Union Cricket Club and the Bhatia Mitra Mandal Cricket Club when the latter team a lost by 103 runs.

UNION CRICKET CLUB.

H. N. Chitnis 5, N. D. Engineer 36, J. M. Merchant 15, K. J. Sethna (Cap.) 11, J. K. Kapadia 25, C. T. Vakil 13, R. V. Mehta 11, K. R. Chiniwalla (not out) 2, R. M. Bhagodia 0, K. R. Dalal 15, R. J. Seth 1, Extras 17, Total 151.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL C. C.

D. L. Bhatia 4, V. G. Porecha 10, Bhagvanji 0, T. V. Bhatia (Cap) 11, R. V. Merchant 2, Narandas 12, D. G. Ved 6, K. D. Bhatia 1, V. V. Merchant 0, J. Asar (not out) 0, Khatsa 1, Extras 1, Total 48.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

On the Gymkhana ground the above match resulted in a win for the latter team by 78 runs. Scores—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. W. Patel 4, Edroos 0, K. H. Contractor 13, C. M. Ali 6, G. M. Shaikh 3, A. R. Bostani 2, Syed Ibrahim 8, Vali Ahmed 2, Kasimali 0, A. Razak 0, Joosub 0, Extras 3, Total 41.

B. Y. CRICKETERS.

H. B. Kirtikar 4, K. R. Swami 16, R. V. Kothare 30, Y. S. Dighe 18, Y. A. Madan, 11, B. G. Rane 0, M. B. Rao 1, D. N. Dewoolkar 7, G. G. Bhat 16, Y. A. Naik 0, V. S. Lele 6, Extras 6, Total 119.

TRAIN DERAILED ON B. B AND C. I. RAILWAY.

FIFTEEN WAGONS DAMAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ABU ROAD, June 12.

At four hours on Sunday morning No. 25 up goods train derailed between Sidhpur and Chhapi stations on the B. B. & Co I. Railway. Fifteen wagons were damaged and the line blocked for about 12 hours. Passengers are being transhipped.

"MATTER AND CONCIOUSNESS."

JUSTICE WOODROFFE ON HINDUISM AND WESTERN SCIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe of the Calcutta High Court delivered an interesting lecture at Dacca on Saturday last on "Matter and Consciousness." He showed that some of the most recent conclusions of European science on the subject confirmed the Hindu doctrine on the point and that Hinduism harmonised more with the Western science than any other religion of the world. The lecturer also briefly summarised the Tantrik doctrine on the point and contrasted it with the Vedantik doctrine as propounded by Sankara.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

TO BE REMODELLED AFTER BOMBAY SYSTEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 10.

The local Government have published a bulky report, covering 75 printed pages, of Mr. Gavin Scott, I.C.S., who was specially deputed recently by the Lieut.-Governor to visit Bombay and other places in India in order to enquire into the actual working of their municipal administration and report on the best method of applying the system to Rangoon. Mr. Scott suggests the adoption in Rangoon of the main lines and principles of the Bombay system of municipal administration discussing in detail all his recommendations.

The Lieut.-Governor hopes that the recommendations may form the basis of satisfactory solution of the problem. A meeting of the special committee on Rangoon Municipal administration, formed last December, under the presidency of Sir Harcourt Butler, will be called early in July, to consider the main recommendations by Mr. Scott, whose deputation on special duty is to be continued and it will be devoted to the preparation of the Bill in its final form.

CO-OPERATION AND AGRICULTURE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your review of the progress of the co-operative credit with considerable interest. Indeed, if the Indian farmer is to be reclaimed from the "slough of despondency" the wide extension of co-operative credit is imperatively called for. While heartily wishing godspeed to the movement one may express a hope that the Government will evince the same laudable zeal in providing increased facilities for primary education and for the creation of peasant properties. The small farmer co-operatively organised is making great headway in Western Europe, and in every department of agriculture his minute labour and personal attention enable him to get the best out of his land and to save sufficient capital to carry out works of irrigation, etc.

If the application of the co-operative principle bids fair to transform agriculture in India, there is another sphere where its usefulness can hardly be overestimated. I am convinced that the organisation of co-operative dairies will successfully check the loss of life—more appalling than that involved in the most sanguinary of wars. Besides being a financial success, a model dairy will satisfy three conditions of pure milk—freshness, cleanliness, and freedom from disease-microbes. Here is a field for the enterprising Parsi community which has the distinction of leading the way in all progressive reforms. The Government will assist private effort by legislating for the sanitary housing of cattle and for increased facilities for transport by asking the railway companies to run their lines in the way most likely to suit the transport of dairy produce, Refrigerators to ensure the goodness of milk by increasing its keeping qualities, and milk-inspectors to certify the milk on arrival will in the fulness of time wring the dairy industry to a high state of perfection. To crown all, the co-operative dairy will be a most convenient medium of instruction. Says a distinguished writer on co-operation:

"The co-operative dairy is a peculiarly suitable medium of instruction; and if, as in the case in Europe, governments are determined to spend money on the technical instruction of the farmer, they cannot do better than use the co-operative dairy or its equivalent. For, the organisation is already there, testing and improving; and being self-created it commands an amount of confidence, which is essential to successful instruction and which governmental institutions, imposed from above, strive in vain to win. So long as governmetal assistance is supplementary and indirect—demonstrations, shows, free inspection and grants-in-aid of model appliances, rather than outright bonuses to the agriculturists—the co-operative society can make itself the ally of the Government without serious apprehension of damaging its spirit of independence."—Yours, etc.

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Junagad, June 6th.

DEPLORABLE INCIDENT AT BHANDUP.

DEAD BODY LEFT ON STATION PLATFORM.

"A Visitor" writes to us to complain that on Saturday, about 7-30 p.m. a Hindoo belonging to the labouring class, was accidentally killed by a train at the Bhandup railway station, and the body was kept lying on the up platform awaiting the arrival of the police who until he left Bhandup at 1 p.m. on Sunday, had not put in appearance.

From enquiries made by a representative of "The Chronicle" it appears that the unfortunate man was a railway gateman, named Lashia Bansia, who was run over by a down local train at about 6-15 p.m. Immediately the accident occurred information was sent by telegraph by the station authorities to the Bombay Police, the Thana Police, the Mamlatdar of the Thana district and the Traffic Manager and other railway authorities concerned. When no police officer appeared on the scene till 12 noon on Sunday, the station authorities again sent a telegram and about 4 p.m. a police officer from Bombay arrived by the Delhi Express and had the body removed.

GOVERNMENT AND "NEW INDIA."

PROTEST MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 12.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Madras held this evening the following resolution was passed:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Madras deplores the arbitrary character of the provisions of the Press Act and the manner in which it has been put in operation in the case of the keeper of the "New India" printing works and urges upon Government the necessity of the repeal of the Act.

A resolution regarding the tragic death of Lord Kitchener was also passed.

PUNJAB'S REPRESENTATIVE IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council held to-day Sir Michael O'Dwyer read a letter received by the Commander-in-Chief from the Assistant Private Secretary to the King-Emperor, thanking the promoters of the Punjab Aeroplane Fleet and congratulating them on its success.

On the motion of Nawab Zulfiquer Ali Khan the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this Council deplores the loss sustained by the Empire in the untimely death of the illustrious soldier and statesman Earl Kitchener of Khartoum."

At the conclusion of the meeting Sirdar Sunder Singh Majithia was unanimously elected by the non-official members as their representative in the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

At the last matriculation, results of which came out on the 10th instant, there were eight girl candidates sent in from the Alexandra Institution, and all the eight have been successful. The Lady Superintendent of the school, Mrs. P. Stewart and her European and Parsee assistants deserve to be heartily congratulated on this splendid success. It speaks highly for the excellent tuition obtained in this old and historic school. The record of percentage of passes secured at the Matriculation by this institution has always been high. A few years back there were nine passed out of eleven sent. But this year's results beat all previous records.

The school reopens after this vacation on Monday, the 19th instant, when new classes for the year will be formed.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding home by the P. and O. Mail steamer Caledonia, which sailed on Sunday:—

Mr J Aikenhead; Mrs Aikenhead and infant; Mrs W M Anderson; Mrs Bamford and infant; Mr H Barrett; Mr N Bhawsar; Mrs Bhawsar and child; Mr J R Blackwood; Mr Chas Bonner; Mr J Bramall; Mrs Bramall; Mr J W Chatterjee; Mrs E B Chidley and infant; Mr G Clarke; Miss M Deveria; Mr H Dixon; Mrs L Duxbury; Mr W S Elder; Mr W Evans; Mr Z Greenham; Mrs Greenham and two children; Mrs Walter Gregory; Mr Samuel Halliwell; Mrs W G Hutchinson; Mr H V Lanchester; Mr J Lyell; Mrs Lyell and infant; Mrs E J Malcolm and child; Mr F A Martin; Mr C M Master; Mr P J McBrien; Mr A A McInerny; Mr Myles; Mr S J Nankivell; Mrs A F Newell and child; Mr J Richards; Mr J Robinson; Mr R R Rodda; Mr J Smith; Mr J S Smith; Mr E M Souter; Mr D M Stark; Mr Thos. B Thompson; Mrs Thompson; Rev Arthur Waite; Mrs H F Wheeler; Mrs E Wigley; Mr H S Williamson; Miss E A Winder; Mr H F Playne; Mr C F Brandenburg; Mrs H R T S Perrott; Rev G Spooner; Mr G P Andrew; Mrs P S M Burlton; Mrs Hedingham, 2 children and infant; Mrs Crawley and infant; Mrs Bird; Mrs Harris; Mrs Tomlinson and infant; Mrs MacLeod; Mrs Care and infant; Mr G D Traylen; Mr T Narcomal; Mr Smiles; Mr W Robb; Hon Mrs French; Hon Mr H McPherson I.C.S.; Mrs McPherson; Mr Hannon; Mr F Hannyngton; Mrs Hannyngton; Mr D Neilson; Mrs Smith, child and infant; Dr R J Griffin; Mr Knight; Mrs Knight; Mrs Burlton; Mr A C Heath; Mrs McGowan and child; Mrs Hall and 2 children; Mrs Landan and 2 infants; Mrs Boston child and infant; Mrs Clarke and infant; Mr K Boolchand; Mr D Mouram; Mr H D Cowan; Mrs Hugh Stewart; Mrs Kilgour and two infants; Mrs Prenter Handcock; Mr J W S Jellie; Mr H W Pippett; Mr J N Ray; Mr Herbert Davies; Mr J M Moore; Mr G B Page; Mr C H Landale; Captain A H Dean; Mr G Gieslow; Mr S Sulieman; Mr A Lindsay; Mr M Hohmuth; Captain P Hall; Mr G Harrison; Mr H Bettinson; Mr D Greir; Mr H Southcote; Miss Caroll; Mr J E Crafton; Mr Ward; Mrs MacGregor; Mr Shallow; Mr Herbert Lloyd; Mr Chandra Lal.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 12th.

Winfoedian	Shepherd	Karachi June 8.
Clan Macbrayne	Higgins	Glasgow, April 20.

DEPARTURES.

June 12th.

Berbera	Steadmen	London etc.
Inverbervie	Radcliffe	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday.

Steamer—City of Exeter	Rae	Liverpool etc.
„ Lawal	Lorne	Busgen etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer—Winfoedian for Karachi

S. S. Winfoedian:—The steamer Winfoedian, 1817 tons, Captain S. Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 8th instant with a general cargo.

S. S. Inverbervie:—The steamer Inverbervie, 2928 tons, Captain T. Radcliffe, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Exter:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Exeter, 5986 tons, Captain J. R. Rae, will sail to-day for Liverpool and Marseilles, via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Clan Macbrayne:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbrayne, 2978 tons, Captain C. J. Higgins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow which port she had left on April 20, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe 1817 tons, Captain F. D. Lorne, will sail to-day for Bushire, Koweit, Mahmara and Busreh with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

Monday, 12 th June, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Indo Maru	.....	O. S. Kaisha
B. Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	S. O. Kaisha
C. & E. Wilcon Hall	Williamson	J. Mackintosh & Co
D. & E. Griqua	Crome	T. M. Co
F. Bahadur	Hartock	T. M. & Co.
H. Lawoe	Lorne	D. M. Khandwani
K. Kings-Mere	Griffiths	W. & A. G. & C
N. Polnerro	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Castlemoor	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi, Sabarmati, Indrawati ..... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
2 Mongara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
3 Kliora	.....	M. M. & Co
5 Favonian	Holkar	K. N. & Co
6 Erinpura	.....	M. M. & Co
7 Arratoon Apcar	.....	M. M. & Co
8 Clan Macbrayne	.....	J. F. & Co
9 Bahrein	Bennett	T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Quiloa	Warrington	M. M. & Co
14 Linga	.....	M. M. & Co
15 Akbar	Hannah	T. M. & Co
16 Firoozi	.....	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

5 Clan Mackinnon	Openshaw	J. F. & Co
4 City of Exeter	Rae	K. N. & Co
6 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Goa ..... A. Asbdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Dilu	Aboo	Bhimji
Firoozi	Bernel	B. & P. S.N. Co
Gallia	.....	J. W. Muirhead
Phrahang	Nicol	T. M. & Co
Ravenshoe	Hodge	.....
Winfordian	Shephered	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 12.

FOR LIVREPOOL.

City of Exeter (s) 33 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kingsmere (s) 20,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR HULL.

Welton Hall (s) 1,000 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Gragna (s) 102 cwts. gum kadaya, Ali Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Gragna (s) 90 casks goat skins, E. N. Steen.

FOR OSAKA.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 130 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 584 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 138 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 50 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha.

Nankin (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 54 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR VLADIVASTOCK.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 75 cwts. gum olibanum, Ali Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 187 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 30 packages Indigo, M. Saidahmed & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 38 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Mahomed; 38 cwts. sharkfins, E. Molidina; 3 cwts. fishmaws, E. Molidina; 3 cwts. fishmaws, Alimohomed Jooma; 81 cwts. sharkfins, Alimohomed Jooma; 12 cases butter, H. Curranee & Co.; 10 cases butter, Globe Dairy Co.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND INFLUENZA.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE is the Real Remedy—also for Nasal and Throat Catarrh.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is not a mere cough reliever but a genuine specific which strengthens and restores every organ of breathing. It is so quick, so sure, so thorough that it won the Grand Prix and Gold Medal (the highest possible awards) at the International Health Exhibition, held in Paris in the year 1910. Thus science attests the reliability of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure as a remedy for bronchial troubles.

Coughs and colds disappear as by magic when Veno's is used: influenza is cured by it in the early stages, thus avoiding danger of complications; even catarrh yields to this incomparable remedy. The reason is that Veno's tones and strengthens all the breathing organs, restores their natural action and enables them to throw off their complaint easily and quickly. There is nothing in medicine more perfectly reliable than Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. That is the explanation of the immense popularity of Veno's in all parts of the Empire. Sales are counted in millions of packages annually. You can trust Veno's in the treatment of coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, children's coughs, blood-spitting, and bad breathing.

Sold at As. 12 and Rs. 1-8 by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Packed in tablet form for convenience in use. 539—3

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Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion etc.

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Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

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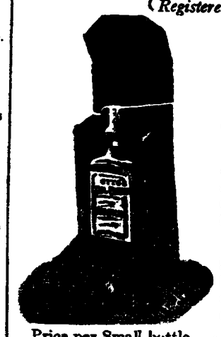

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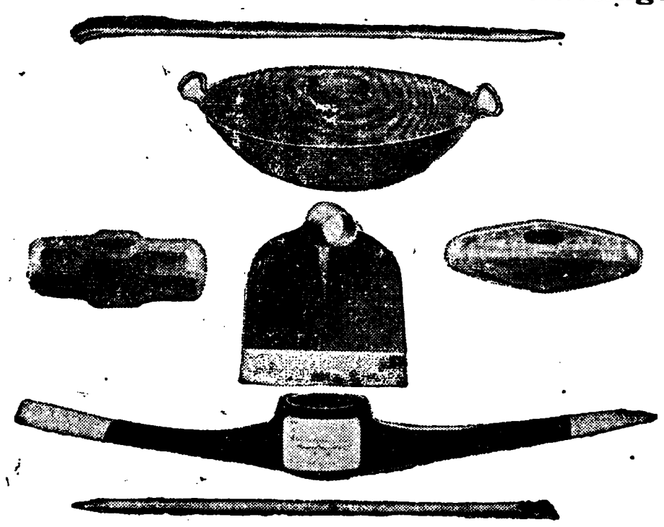

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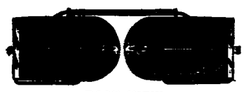

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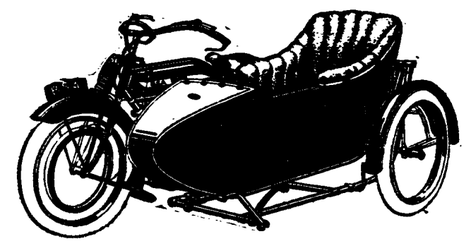

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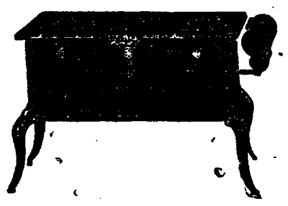

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